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# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-90-241  
Friday  
14 December 1990

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-*AFR*-90-241

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14 December 1990

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## Chad

### Press Release Warns Against Haste for Democracy

AB1312112390 Ndjamenat Domestic Service in French  
1900 GMT 11 Dec 90

["Press Release" issued by the Council of State in Ndjamenat—date not given; monitored in progress]

[Text] [passage indistinct] Like any competition, the exercise of democracy follows specific rules. The rules which will soon govern political activities will emerge from the most thorough reflection and the Council of State attaches the greatest importance to this. All those who may be interested in politics will in due course get involved in conformity with rules to be worked out. Working outside the framework of such rules [words indistinct] would be disloyal vis-a-vis all other persons interested in politics and vis-a-vis the whole nation. The Council of State calls on each and everyone to remain calm and avoid any action likely to complicate the launching of the process. Any haste and any attempts to achieve an accomplished fact through (a crisis) are the worst mistakes and should be avoided. The Council of State trusts everyone will display maturity.

### Diplomatic Missions To Leave for Tours Abroad

AB1312182090 Paris AFP in French 1112 GMT  
11 Dec 90

[Text] Ndjamenat, 11 Dec (AFP)—Several Chadian diplomatic missions, led by commissioners (ministers), are getting ready to leave Ndjamenat for Africa, Europe, and the Arab countries to brief these countries on the position of Idriss Deby's new government, according to sources close to the government. The commissioner for external relations, Mr. Soungui Ahmad, leaves at noon today for Paris and Bonn. His deputy, Mr. Mahamat Ali, will leave for Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and Sudan.

Messrs Hassan Faddoul, commissioner for plan and cooperation, and Nadjita Beassoumal, commissioner for information and culture, will lead two separate missions to Africa. The first delegation will go to Burkina Faso, Togo, Ivory Coast, Gabon, and Mali. The second will go to Cameroon and Uganda.

According to reliable sources in Yaounde, Minister Beassoumal is expected to ask for the return of 326 official cars with which Hissein Habre's supporters fled the capital by crossing the bridge that links the two countries. The military aircraft with which the president's family left should also be recovered.

For the moment, the attitude of the new government to former president Hissein Habre is not known. Several government officials have accused him of fleeing with a substantial sum of money and several passports.

### Libyan Envoy Meets With Ministry Officials

LD1312164690 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic  
1600 GMT 13 Dec 90

[Text] The brother secretary of the Libyan-Arab People's Bureau in Ndjamenat today met information and interior officials in Chad. Bilateral relations between the two brotherly peoples and ways of bolstering them in all spheres were discussed during the meeting.

### Key Rebellion Figure Arrives for Talks With Deby

AB1312190290 Paris AFP in French 2046 GMT  
11 Dec 90

[Excerpt] Ndjamenat, 11 Dec (AFP)—One of the historical figures of Chadian rebellion, Adoum Togoi, arrived in Ndjamenat today from Paris for talks with the new Chadian president, Idriss Deby, he told AFP. Adoum Togoi, the secretary general of Revolutionary Forces for Democracy (FDR), a rally of five factions emanating from the Chadian National Liberation Front (FROLINAT), had launched "an appeal for calm" to the fighters belonging to his movement on 1 December, the day of President Hissein Habre's flight from Ndjamenat. He then stated that "contacts had been made with Idriss Deby's MPS (Patriotic Salvation Movement)." [passage omitted]

### Refugees in Cameroon Express Desire To Return

AB1312170890 Dakar PANA in English 1553 GMT  
13 Dec 90

[Text] Ndjamenat, 13 Dec. (PANA)—Chadian refugees in Garoua, capital of Cameroon's Northern Province, on Wednesday sent a message of congratulations to the country's new head of state, Idriss Deby, expressing their desire to return home. The refugees said they wanted to return to the fatherland to assist in national reconstruction launched by the new regime which came to power on 4 December, replacing former President Hissein Habre who was granted political assylum in Senegal on Wednesday.

Meanwhile, the Council of State (provisional government of Chad), held an extraordinary session Wednesday in Ndjamenat, to address pressing matters which included payment of salaries to civil servants and other workers as well as the democratisation of political life in the country.

## Equatorial Guinea

### Agreements Reached With Nigeria's Babangida

AB1312163690 Dakar PANA in English 1613 GMT  
13 Dec 90

[Text] Bata (Equatorial Guinea), 13 Dec (NAN/PANA)—Nigeria and Equatorial Guinea Thursday reached an agreement to protect the property and investment of their citizens in both countries. The agreement was one of the three which the two countries signed at the end of Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida's



three-day state visit to that country. The other two agreements signed were those on bilateral agreements between both countries and on Nigeria's technical aid corps. Nigeria is expected to send five technical aid corps members to Equatorial Guinea in 1991.

The presidents of the two states also signed a supplementary protocol on existing fishing rights, under which Nigerian Trawlers are expected to benefit. They also agreed on an implementation programme on cultural and educational cooperation between Nigeria and Equatorial Guinea. Already, the Nigerian Government has awarded 10 scholarships to Equatorial Guinean students to study various courses in Nigeria's higher institutions between 1990 and 1991. In 1990, there were 35 beneficiaries.

In a communique which Presidents Babangida and Obiang Nguema Mbasogo signed at the end of the visit, they reaffirmed their commitment to the full implementation of all existing agreements and related protocols concluded between them. They also agreed that there was need for the establishment of a commission for the Gulf of Guinea, noting that it would constitute an institutional framework for the exploration and exploitation of its resources.

The two leaders expressed concern at the escalation of conflicts between African countries because of the huge burden such conflicts constituted to their meagre resources. Accordingly, Babangida and Mbasogo expressed their support for the resolutions and cease-fire achieved at the recently-concluded first extraordinary ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] summit in Bamako, Mali, on the Liberian conflict. They expressed their support for ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] and urged the international community to lend moral and material support to the interim government of Amos Sawyer.

On the Gulf crisis, they called for the unconditional restoration of Kuwaiti sovereignty and expressed their support for the UN resolution on the conflict.

At a news conference before his departure for Lagos, Babangida said that there was need to use the resources in the Gulf of Guinea judiciously. Mbasogo said that President Babangida's visit marked the beginning of a new and progressive era in [word indistinct] between both countries.

## Gabon

### OIC Secretary General Meets Bongo, Comments

AB1312185290 Paris AFP in French 2036 GMT  
11 Dec 90

[Text] Libreville, 11 Dec (AFP)—Today in Libreville Dr. Hamid Algabid, the secretary general of the Organization of the Islamic Conference [OIC], said he was "still concerned" about the Gulf crisis, following a meeting with the Gabonese head of state to whom he delivered a

message from King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, according to official sources in Libreville.

Following the meeting, the OIC secretary general told the press that they discussed the "postponement of the organization's summit scheduled for January in Dakar." However he expressed the wish "to see the summit held before the end of 1991."

Concerning the situation in the Gulf, the OIC secretary general said: "The war devils have still not been driven away, but we think that there is a favorable turn since contacts have been initiated to avoid war."

"The OIC's position is known," Dr. Algabid added. "It is the same as that of the international community. We have been asking for the withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait and the return to power of that country's legitimate authorities. Now our efforts must focus on the search for a peaceful solution while we demand the restoration of Kuwait's sovereignty. We wish to see all this done without war."

## Rwanda

### October War 'Over'; Attacks Continue From Uganda

AB1312224090 Kigali Domestic Service in French  
1115 GMT 13 Dec 90

[Excerpts] This morning deputies of the National Development Council accompanied by Dr. Theodore Sindikubwabo, the president of this council, visited the arsenal of arms seized from the enemy by the Rwandan Armed Forces during last October's battles. Jean-Francois Nsengiyumva reports on the visit:

[Nsengiyumva] Here are weapons of all types and origins, small arms, [word indistinct] support arms, and [word indistinct], heavy artillery of all calibres, missile launchers, etc. with a lot of ammunition. The weapons, which number in the thousands, are mainly Soviet, U.S., French, and Chinese made. The assailants who attacked us from Uganda on 1 October managed to get such supplies from arms dealers of their choice. The officer who conducted the visit made the point of indicating that the origin of a weapon could in no way render the country involved responsible for the aggression perpetrated against our country from 1 October. [passage omitted]

The October war is over, but unfortunately attacks continue to be perpetrated against some communes of the Byumba Prefecture, still from Ugandan territory. That is how armed elements from (Rwene) near Kabale District attacked our positions at the Kaniga Border Post. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation immediately met diplomats accredited to Kigali to inform them of the external aggression and to invite them to visit the field to ascertain that any attack against our territory can only come from outside and, in the present case, from Uganda, as was the case on 1 October.

## Kenya

### President Moi Makes Independence Day Speech

EA1312115990 Nairobi Domestic Service in English  
0944 GMT 12 Dec 90

[Live relay of Independence Day speech by President Daniel arap Moi at Uhuru Park, Nairobi]

[Excerpts] My Dear Kenyans, ladies and gentlemen. This is the 27th anniversary of the day Kenya became an independent nation. We observe this day, each year, as an occasion to remind ourselves about our responsibilities in managing our own affairs. While it is fitting for us to consider the progress we have made during the past 27 years, we can do justice to the meaning of this day when we think more about what we must do to meet the challenges that lie ahead. [passage omitted]

We have achieved a great deal in the short space of time we have been an independent nation. I have, at different occasions, had opportunity to enumerate some of these achievements. I wish today to thank all Kenyans for the hard work they have put into these achievements.

First and foremost, I wish to thank our farmers. In a continent in which food scarcity and famine have been the order of the day, our country has been spared the harrowing experience that we have seen elsewhere. For this, we are truly thankful to our farmers who have toiled day and night to feed us and to build up food surpluses for exports. [passage omitted]

I take this opportunity also to thank all friends abroad, be they governments, donor agencies, or private firms, who have been partners with us in our pursuit for meaningful development. There must have been times when some of our friends have felt disheartened at the pace and direction of our development. Even today, we hear misgivings on the part of some of them about where we are going or how serious we are about development. We are glad that despite some of these misgivings, the bond of partnership in development has held firm. Because of this firmness, we are today able to look back over a period of steady growth since we achieved our independence 27 years ago.

We live in a world that is closely interdependent. We are, therefore affected by events that threaten peace, even when those events happen in distant lands. We have a stake in maintaining world peace. Indeed, we cannot enjoy peace here in Kenya while the world is in turmoil. The unfolding events in the Gulf are both frustrating and distressing. The events are frustrating because the sense of reasoning was abandoned and was replaced instead with a dangerous amassing of troops and weapons as a show of strength and in preparation for war. War to destroy valuable human life, war to destroy facilities of economic importance, that has taken a lot of resources and time to build. It is a distressing undertaking, which will lead to untold suffering not only to those directly involved in the carnage but also to the innocent people

everywhere. And yet the suffering can be avoided if we all uphold the principle: that human life is sacred. With this in mind—the hearts of peace-loving people, especially the innocent children, across the world are today crying for peace in the Gulf—I, on behalf of all Kenyans would wish to put on record our sincere plea to all parties involved in the conflict in the Gulf and the Middle East to give peace a chance.

As a people, we have shown a great sense of inner discipline in respect of harambees [fund-raising], for instance, when we feel it is right to give, we give. And it is this inner discipline which dictates to each one of us how much to give for what cause. Forced harambees have no place in this kind of inner discipline, and I would like to reiterate here that the government does not and will not condone any coercion in the harambee movement. Anyone found coercing wananchi [citizens] to making donations of any kind will face the arm of the law. [passage omitted]

In recent years we have experienced a chaotic free-for-all development in our urban areas which threatens the health and welfare of urban residents. Slums have sprung up without concern for the property and other rights of licensed hawkers, businessmen, or landowners. Modern urban planning has been discarded in the face of relentless encroachment on private and public land by illegal squatters. Those who own property in our urban areas, and those who have been issued with valid trading licenses, whether as businessmen or hawkers, have a right to the protection of the law against encroachment by others. The government, whilst doing everything it can to encourage the informal sector, is determined to protect the rights of those who have lawfully been licensed to operate within the formal sector.

The government has set aside land in Nairobi and other urban centers on which those who have been moved from certain public lands can build new homes or set up their business activities. In this respect, the government has established the Hawkers' Fund to help them. I am grateful to those who contributed to the fund and hope others will follow suit. The areas from which they have been moved will be utilized for the purposes for which they had originally been earmarked, namely the development of schools, recreation grounds, and other public amenities.

The development of this country is our shared responsibility. Others can help, but in the final analysis, the task of nation building rests with us. I am, however, aware that some Kenyans have expressed qualified satisfaction with the outcome of the KANU [Kenya African National Union] delegates conference. This is to be expected in a democratic society. To such people it would appear that their pride as individuals is more important than what is good for the whole nation. They seem to derive a lot of satisfaction in opposing for the sake of opposition. They are free (?in) our democratic system to enjoy their freedom of expression, but not at the expense of what is good for our people.

In view of the foregoing, and the mandate given to me by Kenyans, through the KANU delegates conference, I will henceforth not entertain irresponsible utterances. Each individual must from now on carry his own load with the responsibilities and obligations associated with it. Those who issue statements intended to demean the intelligence of Kenyans, or to injure the reputation of this country, will no longer be tolerated, but will instead be dealt with in accordance with the laws of the land. Similarly, and without exception, legal action shall be taken against those who mismanage or misappropriate public funds.

As we prepare to meet the challenges of the years ahead, we should rememehr the virtue of being more patriotic. We have to know ourselves, and have confidence in ourselves. As black people, we have always been looked down upon by others. It is our duty to show the world that we are not what they think we are. The color of our skin is but a pigmentation given to us by God, to whom we are grateful. We should not be cowed by anyone. Instead, we should close ranks, defend our nationhood, and meet all challenges with resolve and determination as we continue to be guided by our philosophy of love, peace and unity. God bless you all.

#### **Students Riot, Damage Shopping Center; One Dead**

*EA1412105790 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English  
14 Dec 90 p 1*

[By David Maina]

[Excerpts] Hundreds of rampaging Egerton University (Laikipia) students yesterday left behind a trail of destruction in Karati shopping centre, near Naivasha, where they broke into and looted shops and butcheries, burned a vehicle and five grass-thatched houses.

A man was shot and later died at Naivasha hospital while undergoing treatment as the rowdy students clashed with the police who had been rushed in from Nakuru to help quell the situation.

Eyewitnesses told the "KENYA TIMES" that the students, who joined Egerton University Laikipia College but are residents at the national youth service centre in Naivasha for only two months now, moved out of the centre at 10 PM on the night of Jamhuri Day [independence anniversary—12 December] and erected a barricade along the Naivasha-Kinangop Road and started stoning cars outside their camp. They also burned a vehicle belonging to former assistant chief, Mr. Michael Gakuha.

The man who was shot was named as Mr. Joseph Ndung'u, a resident of the centre. His wife, Mrs. Ndung'u, told newsmen that the family was hiding in the living room of their timber house during the fracas when a stray bullet tore through and hit her husband in the hip. [passage omitted]

It could not be immediately established why the students had rioted but sources said they were avenging an incident where some of their drunk and rowdy colleagues were allegedly beaten up by policemen recently. [passage omitted]

Another resident said the students uprooted telephone pylons making communication difficult. He said they had to travel all the way to Naivasha police station at six AM in the morning to report the incident. We learnt that policemen later arrived at the shopping centre and managed to push the rowdy students back to the college, some five kilometres away before reinforcements were brought in from Nakuru.

A lorry-load of anti-riot policemen led by the officer commanding Nakuru Police Division, Mr. Francis Sang, later arrived and positioned themselves outside the campus to ensure that calm was restored. By midday, the riot squad was still stationed outside the campus together with armed regular policemen from the safety of the campus, creating a tense situation. There were, however, no more incidents. [passage omitted]

#### **Citizens Advised To Beware of Illegal Aliens**

*EA1312135290 Nairobi KNA in English 1725 GMT  
12 Dec 90*

[Excerpt] Garissa, 12 Dec—The PC [provincial commissioner] for North-eastern, Mr. Amos Bore, has cautioned wananchi [citizens] living along the boundaries in Garissa, Wajir and Mandera districts to beware of illegal aliens whom he said could lure them to indulge in some insecurity activities, bearing in mind that some of our neighbours had internal problems which could spill into our country.

Addressing hundreds of wananchi at the Garissa primary school playing ground after reading the presidential speech, Mr. Bore however said that the government was happy that there were no more illegal aliens in the country but cautioned that a few could sneak into Kenya secretly. The PC thanked wananchi in the province for their co-operation and asked them to continue with the same spirit. [passage omitted]

### **Somalia**

#### **Civil War Escalates; Foreigners Begin Evacuating**

*AU1312163290 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network  
in German 1200 GMT 13 Dec 90*

[Text] [Announcer] The Embassies of the United States, the FRG, Great Britain, and Italy have now called on their citizens in Somalia to leave the country. In the background is the escalation of civil war in Somalia. Politically motivated murders and attacks are committed increasingly in Somalia's capital, Mogadishu. Relief organizations in the country have also started to evacuate their employees.



Bettina Gauss just returned from Mogadishu. Then she traveled to Nairobi, Kenya. She sent us the following report from there:

[Begin recording] [Gauss] The situation in Somalia's capital, Mogadishu, has intensified dramatically in the past 10 days. Shots are fired in broad daylight, cars are robbed with leveled guns, and civilians are murdered. Almost everyone is afraid.

Except for a small emergency staff, the United Nations is now evacuating almost all of their 300 employees. The U.S. Embassy is sending diplomatic dependents home.

As one of the last German experts, sports trainer Horst Kriege worked in Somalia. He will leave on Sunday [16 December]. Here is his report:

[Kriege] Yes, shots are constantly heard at night—this is something to which one becomes partly accustomed. Besides, the shooting has increased since the end of November, even volleys from machine guns are fired during the day—this happened near the U.S. Embassy two or three days ago. One is, therefore, scared by all these things.

[Gauss] Several groups resort to force—bandits, as well as marauding soldiers and rebels. Last week, army members indiscriminately fired from a truck at customers of a market. Dead and wounded people were lying in their own blood. Reportedly, this was an act of revenge, a feud between two clans, one of which supports the government, with the other supporting the guerrilla fighters.

For months, large parts of Somalia have been under the resistance fighters' control. Now the regime of President Siad Barre, however, who has ruled with an iron hand for 21 years, has not even the capital under control. The government has promised political reforms lately, not least because of the pressure from donor countries threatening to discontinue the last help for the economically ruined country.

As a matter of fact, peace negotiations between the regime and the rebels were planned in Cairo this week—in the opinion of many observers, Siad Barre's last chance. The talks, however, did not take place. Three dissidents were arrested and the president enacted an emergency law that threatens opponents of the regime with draconian punishment. The opposition reacted to this by canceling its participation in the negotiations. Now the danger of an open war is increasing in Mogadishu.

Colonel [name indistinct], one of the highest-ranking commanders of the rebel group [name indistinct], announced military actions in the capital in the near future. Resistance fighters and weapons are already in the city, the colonel said. During our meeting, he was accompanied by bodyguards equipped with machine guns and antitank missiles. The prospects for peace in Somalia are bad. [end recording]

### MP's Say Discipline in Army 'Has Collapsed'

AB1312200490 Paris AFP in English 1858 GMT  
13 Dec 90

[Text] Nairobi, Dec 13 (AFP)—Discipline in the army in Somalia "has collapsed," members of parliament said in a debate on the "precarious situation" of the country. Radio Mogadishu reported Thursday. Urging the government to rehabilitate the army, the MPs "voiced great concern about the dangers for the Somali people and their properties," the radio monitored here said.

"Indiscriminate murder, looting and violent robbery have become the order of the day," the report said. The government in Mogadishu is facing opposition from three armed rebel movements, one of which had units within 50 kilometres (30 miles) of the capital at the start of this month.

Foreign diplomats describe the situation as one of anarchy, and at the weekend the U.S. State Department advised Americans to leave Somalia because of what it termed civil war.

### Uganda

### Museveni Meets OIC Head; Iraq Invasion Noted

EA1312225090 Kampala Domestic Service in English  
1400 GMT 13 Dec 90

[Excerpts] The secretary general of the OIC [Organization of the Islamic Conference], Dr. Hamid Algabid, has called on the chairman of the OAU, Mr. Yoweri Museveni at State House, Entebbe. During the meeting, President Museveni said Uganda condemns Iraq's invasion of Kuwait because it is a dangerous precedent and could easily cause great turmoil and wars. He described Iraqi occupation of Kuwait as a disservice to the Arab cause. Giving the example of Africa's success in the extension of the frontiers of freedom in the past 30 years, the OAU chairman said through cooperation of various African countries Portuguese colonialism, Ian Smith in Zimbabwe and South Africans in Namibia had been defeated. [sentence as heard]

The OIC secretary general, Dr. Algabid, told the president that the organization's scheduled meeting for this year in Dakar, Senegal has so far failed to take place because of the situation in the Gulf. He said he is currently visiting OIC member countries in Africa so that the momentum for the presidents meeting in Senegal is maintained and to strengthen cooperation between the OIC and member countries. He appealed to President Museveni to use his influence as OAU chairman to persuade Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait.

On his visit to Uganda, Dr. Algabid said he and his delegation had fruitful talks with the government officials and representatives of various organizations. [passage omitted]

After the meeting Dr. Algabid and his delegation left for Saudi Arabia. Speaking to newsmen at Entebbe Airport before departure, Dr. Algabid expressed satisfaction with the discussions he held with various officials of government, who included the second deputy prime minister, minister of foreign and regional affairs, Dr. Paul Ssemogerere. [passage omitted]

#### **Algabid Meets Muslim Council**

*EA1312225490 Kampala Domestic Service in English  
1700 GMT 13 Dec 90*

[Excerpt] The Uganda Muslim Supreme Council and the OIC [Organization of the Islamic Conference] have signed an agreement to cooperate in the areas of culture and education, health and social welfare, and investment and development. The secretary general of the OIC, Dr. Hamid Algabid, signed the agreement on behalf of the organization when he visited the headquarters of the Uganda Muslim Supreme Council this morning before he left the country at the end of a two-day visit. Dr. Algabid met and held discussions with the chief gadi, Shaykh Husayn Rajab Kakooza, and other senior officials of the council. [passage omitted]

#### **Students Defy Government Order To Resume Classes**

*AB1312203690 Paris AFP in English 1627 GMT  
13 Dec 90*

[Text] Kampala, Dec 13 (A:P)—Students in the Ugandan capital of Kampala defied government orders

to return to classes Thursday and continued a boycott in protest at a shortage of textbooks and poor conditions, student leaders said. Police shot dead two students at a rally on Makerere University campus here Monday, prompting President Yoweri Museveni to suspend police chief David Tsomgen and his deputy Kenneth Ojoro amid general condemnation of the killings. The rally was called to discuss the boycott. Riot police sealed off the campus Thursday and only a handful of students turned up for classes, faculty members said.

On Wednesday the president appointed a judicial commission of inquiry to name those responsible for the killings and investigate the causes of student unrest. The faculty association on Wednesday demanded the resignation of the entire university administration pending the findings of the commission of inquiry.

#### **Condemn Police Action at Makerere**

*EA1312120790 Kampala Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 12 Dec 90*

[Text] The students of the Institute of Teacher Education, Kyambogo, ITEK; Uganda Polytechnic, Kyambogo, UPK; and the National College of Business Studies, Nakawa, have strongly condemned the brutal police action against their fellow students at Makerere University on Monday [10 Dec].

In a joint statement issued after a meeting with an NRM official, Mr. Henry Masike, at the UPK near Kampala, the president of the student guild at the three institutes appealed to the government to bring the culprits to book.

### Vlok Says Police Playing 'Positive Role'

MB1312154690 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1500 GMT 13 Dec 90

[Text] The minister of law and order, Mr. Adriaan Vlok, says the police are playing a positive role in the transitional period towards a new South Africa.

Interviewed by the magazine, RSA POLICY REVIEW, Mr. Vlok said that a new approach by the police towards former enemies of the State, such as the ANC [African National Congress], the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], and the SACP [South African Communist Party], had been brought about by courses and seminars. He said it was important for the Police to win the trust of black people in unrest-affected areas, and that policemen doing duty in those areas were highly trained. Disciplinary steps were taken against policemen who did not act in a prescribed manner.

Referring to protest marches, Mr. Vlok said that they were not only undesirable, because they caused tension, but useless, because the government had lifted restrictions on all political parties and groups so that solutions could be found at the negotiating table.

Asked if it would not be better to withdraw the security forces from unrest-affected areas and to leave unruly elements to their own devices, Mr. Vlok said that this would lead to the death of thousands of innocent people. The police were committed to the protection of people, and such a step would therefore not be considered.

### Finance Director Hints at Higher Social Spending

MB1312112790 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY  
in English 13 Dec 90 p 1

[Report by Greta Steyn: "Govt Hints at Rise in Social Spending"]

[Text] Finance director-general Gerbard Croeser hinted strongly yesterday that a higher proportion of the Budget would go to social spending and there would be huge real cuts in other areas to finance this.

"Some 40 percent of the national budget is already going to what broadly may be designated as welfare spending. With goodwill on all sides—and I assure you it exists on the government's side—this proportion will grow," he told a seminar organised by the Wits [Witwatersrand] Centre for Policy Studies and the Konrad Adenauer Foundation in Johannesburg yesterday.

There would have to be a more drastic rearrangement of national budget priorities, with spending scaled down further in the "traditional" areas and raised in the socio-economic sphere.

"Here, I suggest, is the real 'redistribution'—and the only sustainable one."

Although he did not specify areas where cuts would occur, it is believed that substantial real cuts in aid to the

homelands, as well as in spending on obsolete policies such as decentralisation, would help finance higher social spending.

Croeser said public sector functions were being scaled down or abolished; the remaining functions were being rigorously prioritised and subjected to cost-benefit analysis and the application of user charging was being extended.

But he warned against expecting too much, since there were "severe financial constraints." A large portion of the "peace dividend" from less military spending had already been "gobbled up" by higher security expenditure because of unrest.

SA [South Africa] Chamber of Business [SACOB] economist Ben van Rensburg noted that the achievement of parity between races in per capita government spending on education, housing, pensions and health care would require spending of R[and]52bn, 80 percent of the budget.

"Immediate equal treatment would simply not be affordable, nor physically possible, because of the lack of facilities and trained manpower to do the job," he said. Sacob was advocating a 10-year plan to eradicate these imbalances and hoped existing inequities would not lead to the choice of the "wrong" (centrally planned) economic system.

### ANC's Consultative Congress Opens 14 December

MB1412093490 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0854 GMT 14 Dec 90

[By political correspondent Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Johannesburg December 14 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress] consultative conference started 90 minutes late with a foot-stomping chant welcoming its long-exiled leader, Oliver Tambo. The proceedings were opened by internal leader Walter Sisulu, who promised that in future the organisation would try to keep to scheduled times.

The conference started once the 1,600 delegates had been seated after a strict security scanning which allowed them to enter the large Nasrec auditorium "Indian file" since 8 am.

When the delegates were finally assembled inside, they spontaneously rose to their feet and chanted a Xhosa welcoming chant: "Hold onto the struggle you young men. The guns of the young men remind us of Oliver Tambo."

The chant was repeated a number of times with accompanying foot-stomping before Mr Sisulu could take the microphone. Behind his head was a large multi-monitor display reflecting his enlarged image to the audience.

The proceedings will be officially opened by the president himself, followed by a keynote address by the Deputy President Mandela.



**Tambo Wants Sanctions 'Reconsidered'***MB1412100690 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0939 GMT 14 Dec 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 14 SAPA—It was time the role of sanctions be reconsidered, the ANC's [African National Congress] president, Oliver Tambo, said on Friday.

"We must re-evaluate the role of sanctions in the light of new developments," he said.

The ANC should not let the initiative be lost to "the other side."

All its strategies and tactics had to be re-evaluated, he told the movement's consultative congress when he officially opened proceedings Friday morning. Mr Tambo did not specify which sanctions should be re-evaluated.

Mr Tambo added the ANC's sanctions policy had been a victory of no small measure, and he thanked those members of the international community who implemented sanctions against South Africa.

"On the international front, we are at a point where political, military, cultural and economic sanctions have been imposed. It is true that several Western countries have tried to undermine the sanctions movement. Nevertheless, the imposition of sanctions, in the face of outright hostility in some countries, is a victory of no small measure, given the crucial role of the international factor in our struggle," Mr Tambo said.

"We take this opportunity to thank the international community for standing solidly behind us. In particular, we thank the anti-apartheid movement, individuals, and governments who supported us all these years."

Pointing to statements by some Western countries—"Pretoria's traditional allies"—that the South African Government should be rewarded for its reform moves, the ANC president said: "In this regard the Harare Declaration which has since been adopted by the United Nations, albeit with some modifications, should not be undermined. However, in defending the document it is no longer enough for us to repeat...slogans."

Mr Tambo then called on the delegates to carefully re-evaluate the advisability of insisting on the retention of sanctions given the new developments in South Africa and abroad.

**Mass Action To Increase***MB1412110690 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1014 GMT 14 Dec 90*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 14 SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] President Oliver Tambo called for an intensification "on all fronts" of the fight against apartheid on Friday [14 Dec].

"In this regard our strategies and tactics should be determined by our objectives internally and outside the country," Mr Tambo said when he opened the ANC's consultative conference at Nasrec outside Johannesburg on Friday morning.

"Whatever our tactics, our absolute determination is to regain our freedom," the veteran ANC leader said.

"The struggle against apartheid should be intensified on all fronts," Mr Tambo said to tumultuous applause from the 1,600 delegates. "In this we should never be found wanting. No one should be left in doubt of our will and our readiness to free ourselves," the 73-year-old ANC president said.

The ANC president indicated the role of mass action would be stepped up, and may even play a pivotal role in future protests. "No struggle has ever been won on the strength of wishes. Any contest for political power is serious business. It may be that in the months and years ahead, we may find ourselves relying more on mass action as the predominant form of struggle," Mr Tambo said to further loud applause.

"To this end we must build the ANC and other democratic formations as never before," he urged the delegates. "No single town, village, street, or, indeed house, should be left unorganised," he added.

Mr Tambo warned against a "false sense of optimism" as a result of government's reform moves.

Singling out the continuing violence which has wracked Transvaal townships in particular since August, Mr Tambo blamed the government for an apparent inability to control it. "The massacres in the townships and elsewhere are a painful reminder that apartheid is still firmly in place. We...should remain vigilant and ready to confront new challenges with the same tenacity as before," Mr Tambo said.

"It is least surprising that those bent on destruction should unleash ferocious attacks against the people at this very delicate stage in the negotiating process. However, what is alarming is the government's apparent inability to bring those responsible to book," he added.

"Nevertheless, we are determined to move ahead and democratise our country without further ado. If peaceful negotiations will result in the formation of a united, democratic, non-racial and non-sexist South Africa, we are not only willing but ready to enter into such negotiations."

Mr Tambo said, however, negotiations could succeed only if all the parties in South Africa were ready to negotiate and implement agreements reached "in good faith."

"Failure to do so by either of the parties can only undermine the process itself," the ANC president said.

Mr Tambo stressed the importance of unity and democracy within the ANC: "Our very survival as a cohesive movement depends on our unity in action. The struggle

is far from over, if anything it has become more complex and therefore more difficult. Let us, therefore, root ourselves among the people, live their experiences, share their trials and tribulations, and, jointly with them, find ways and means to advance our cause at both local and national levels."

The ANC president called on "cadres" to be the first to rally to the defence of the people and the last to seek rewards.

"In addition to drawing millions of our people into the struggle we should observe democratic practices in all our structures," Mr Tambo said to further applause.

He added: "Conditions of illegality, which in the past imposed some limitations on our adherence to principles of democracy, no longer prevail."

Mr Tambo said he had no doubt the first legal ANC consultative conference inside South Africa since the organisation was banned in 1961 would see the organisation emerge "a stronger force than ever before."

#### **Mandela Alleges 'Orchestrated Campaign'**

MB1412102490 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0922 GMT 14 Dec 90

[By political correspondent Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Johannesburg December 14 SAPA—The continuing black violence was an orchestrated campaign to destroy mass confidence in the ANC [African National Congress], the movement's deputy president, Nelson Mandela, charged on Friday [14 Dec].

He spoke after the president, Oliver Tambo, had officially opened the ANC's three day consultative conference at Nasrec on the outskirts of Soweto. He said the authors of the carnage hoped to create a political vacuum into which they could manoeuvre their political allies.

"What is being played out is the double agenda pursued by elements of the South African Government," he said. These elements were attempting to destabilise, undermine and crush the ANC and its allies. The ANC was nevertheless unequivocally committed to exploring every avenue of a negotiated solution to the country's problems while the rallying call for the day was: "Remain at your posts!"

He said the ANC's democratic alliance with the SACP [South African Communist Party] and the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) would not be shaken by any amount of pressure. It was time the government gave recognition to the ANC's concession not to re-equip and resupply its forces inside the country, instead of reading it as a sign of weakness. The suspension of the armed struggle had been conditional on government delivering on its undertakings. The outcome of the government's attitude was that after seven months of discussions, two summits and a number of smaller meetings, not enough had been achieved by way of practical results.

"The endemic violence is a continuation of the blood-letting that has already decimated our people in Natal for the past four years. These are all examples of an orchestrated campaign of counter-revolutionary violence which has a pre-determined objective.

"As it has unfolded and taken hold over the past three months, it is evident that it is targeted at the ANC." It was ANC members, and leaders of the youth movement, whose homes were systematically attacked with the clear purpose to destroy the ANC's capacity to provide leadership.

"The authors of this carnage count on the outcome being a loss of mass confidence in the ANC and its leadership. They hope by these means to create a political vacuum into which their political allies could be manoeuvred." The killings had a dual aim: to weaken the ANC and to discredit the concept of disciplined mass action.

"Needless to say anarchy and a scenario of random murders accompanied by retaliatory killings will not be conducive to any sort of negotiations. Its aim is to force those at the receiving end of the violence to become amenable to authoritarian rule. What is being played out is the double agenda...by elements within the South African Government."

While President F.W. de Klerk and his colleagues have had to accept and go along with the ANC's initiative to a peaceful solution, "there is a simultaneous attempt to destabilise, undermine and, if possible, crush the ANC and its allies."

What was disturbing was that the most senior ministers of the government, including participants in the Groote Schuur and Pretoria Minutes, had misrepresented both the content of the meetings and the minutes arising from them, he also charged.

"The distortions, misrepresentations and outright lies that have been spread are designed to create the impression that the ANC surrendered the people's right to engage in normal political activity."

Ceasefires were, whether bilateral or unilateral, by nature temporary measures. This, and the right to maintain forces in combat readiness, was a right recognised internationally.

The ANC had voluntarily given up these rights to enhance the prospect of peace but it was high time the government gave recognition to this concession.

"We will constantly test the validity of that option—the suspension of the armed struggle—against the government's actions," he warned.

#### **'Double Agenda'**

MB1412132090 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1206 GMT 14 Dec 90

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Johannesburg December 14 SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela on Thursday warned government to meet its undertakings and accused elements within it of orchestrating a "double agenda".

This was being played out in a "plague of violence" which could not have been coincidental, and proved to have little to do with black political rivalry, he told the ANC's first consultative conference in 31 years.

He also recommitted the movement to finding peaceful solutions and called on whites as well as other parties and leaders to join a broad "patriotic front" against apartheid.

In what some observers described as a relatively moderate address following the official opening by the ANC's returned president, Oliver Tambo, the deputy president said South Africa stood at the threshold of freedom.

"It is the solemn responsibility of the most oppressed and exploited to lead South Africa out of the morass and denigration of apartheid into a new era of freedom and democracy for all its people. We extend our arms in friendship to our white compatriots and call upon them to embrace the cause of democracy in their thousands as the only reliable guarantor of their future."

The bright promise of a democratic South Africa demanded that they shed their fears and step forward boldly prepared to build a country all could be proud to call home.

Dealing with violence, he said a plague of violence had descended on the PWV [Pretoria - Witwatersrand - Vereeniging] region "and spread like wildfire in all directions so that no part of our country is now safe from this scourge."

"We cannot count it as coincidence that the week during which this wave of violence began, was scheduled for the launching of a number of ANC branches in the affected townships. It is necessary for us to understand and correctly characterise this plague so that we may grasp the motives behind it."

The conventional wisdom in the media that the violence stemmed from black political rivalry was wrong. Rivalry, he said, was shown by facts and close monitoring to account for only a tiny fraction of the violence.

"What is being played out is the double agenda by certain elements within the SA Government."

Mr. Mandela singled out "senior ministers of government, including participants in the Groote Schuur and Pretoria summits" for misrepresenting the content and the minutes flowing from these meetings.

"While (F.W.) de Klerk and his colleagues have had to accept and go along with the ANC's initiative for a peaceful solution, there is a simultaneous attempt taking

place whose purpose is to destabilise, undermine, and, if possible, crush the ANC and its allies."

He said although strategically the events of February had been a defeat for the policies of apartheid, national oppression and colonialism, the events in themselves did not imply apartheid had surrendered.

The forces of domination, as represented by the National Party and all the political formations to its right, had been put on the defensive by the forces of national liberation and democracy.

Many of the government's actions were now designed to limit the damage inflicted on its policies since February and many battles still lay ahead, "before the seal of permanence has been placed on the processes of ending domination," Mr. Mandela said.

The decision to suspend the armed struggle had not been taken lightly by the ANC.

"Since the signing of the Pretoria Minute we have come to recognise that our own commitment to see the process move along as swiftly as possible, is not yet matched by that of the government."

It was becoming increasingly clear that it was dragging its feet in carrying out its undertakings to clear away obstacles to real negotiations.

"It must be understood that the ANC's suspension of the armed struggle is conditional," he warned.

"We expected and continue to expect the government to deliver on its undertakings and we will, therefore, constantly test the validity of that option against the government's actions."

#### **ANC Spear of the Nation Chief on Tambo Return**

*MB1312175290 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1724 GMT 13 Dec 90*

[Report on "Exclusive Interview" with Chris Hani, chief of staff of the ANC's military wing, Spear of the Nation, by David Greybe; at Jan Smuts Airport, 13 December]

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 13 SAPA—"With Oliver Tambo coming home today I feel our freedom cannot be far away," Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) [Spear of the Nation, ANC military wing] Chief of Staff Chris Hani told SAPA in an exclusive interview minutes before the arrival of the ANC [African National Congress] president at Jan Smuts Airport, outside Johannesburg, on Thursday after 30 years in exile.

Mr. Hani called on all South Africans—white and black—to give the ANC president a hero's welcome during his three-week stay in the country.

"I call on the whites of this country to accept that men like Oliver Tambo are a fountain of peace and justice. They should get out of the 'laager'—discard all their



prejudices—and come forward so that together we can build a democratic country—a home for everybody in this country.”

Mr. Hani added that the arrival of “OR”, as the ANC president is affectionately known, “marks the further deepening of the crisis of apartheid”.

“For me it is an important landmark in our long march to freedom.”

According to the MK chief of staff, there is a definite political role for Mr. Tambo within the ANC in the coming period, despite having suffered a severe stroke 15 months ago. “I think Oliver Tambo, despite the fact that he has been sick, still has enough intellect, and enough determination, to carry on leading the African National Congress as he has done all these years.

“We are going through a very difficult period. A period where we are re-examining our strategies. A period where we want to deliver the final blow against apartheid and bring about a democratic South Africa. Of course OR no longer has the same stamina of old, but his mere presence in our midst is an important phenomenon and we feel—all of us I’m sure—that Oliver should be part of the ANC collective leadership now, and in a post-apartheid South Africa.”

Mr. Tambo’s return also, “in a way”, symbolised what the ANC had achieved during the past 30 years, Mr. Hani said.

“It’s a great day for me,” he added. “It is a great day because we are receiving a leader who has contributed so much to the present strength of our political development in this country. Oliver Tambo stands out as a unique leader; as one who has kept the ANC together under very difficult conditions. One of the most outstanding achievements of the ANC is its unity and cohesion and that we have emerged with a strong coherent policy. And this we owe mostly to a leader like OR. A man of vision, a man very approachable, and a man who boosted the moral of all of us in exile under very difficult conditions.”

Also, during the 29 years the ANC had been banned, Mr. Tambo’s “voice and his wisdom” had been felt inside the country.

“He was a rallying point for our underground fighters and for the democratic forces in this country.”

Mr. Hani added: “It is a great day for all the people of South Africa—black and white. This man stood out for the principles of non-racialism when they were being rejected by the ruling class. He should be given a hero’s welcome. He is probably the best hero this country has had since South Africa became a state. He belongs to all the people of South Africa.”

### Commentary Notes Efforts for Peace in Region

MB1312174090 Johannesburg International Service  
in English 1557 GMT 13 Dec 90

[Station commentary: “Progress Toward Peace in Southern Africa”]

[Text] Nineteen Ninety draws to a close after a momentous year for southern Africa, in which peace came closer to reality for its nations.

Namibia became independent, with an end to its 23-year-long war. Mozambique has just introduced a new multiparty democratic constitution after 15 years of Marxist rule, and its first multiparty elections are due next year. It has experienced its first breakthrough in the peace talks which started earlier this year between the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] government and the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] movement.

Angola’s MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government has also decided to allow a multiparty system, and to introduce free market economic reforms like Mozambique. This decision was reached after the fifth round of peace talks with Angola’s UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] resistance movement. The UNITA leader, Dr. Jonas Savimbi, said he would agree to a ceasefire once the MPLA had approved a multiparty system, and free elections. The United States and Soviet foreign ministers are now directly involved in negotiations with the MPLA and UNITA to end the civil war.

Reforms in South Africa have been so rapid this year that full scale constitutional negotiations are envisaged for early next year. But the widespread fighting that has escalated between Zulu supporters of Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi’s Inkatha Freedom Party, and Xhosa supporters of Mr. Nelson Mandela’s African National Congress, is a stumbling block in the way of real progress toward such constitutional talks. Nearly 10 people a day have been dying in the fighting.

This fighting, as well as the civil wars in Angola and Mozambique, are hampering progress toward a lasting peace and economic prosperity, not only in these three countries, but in southern Africa as a whole. In all three countries, fully democratic processes are in the making, but are being hampered by unnecessary fighting.

Southern Africa desperately needs an end to the fighting in all three countries, so that stability can return which will earn the confidence of the world, and bring new investment to provide the much needed employment for southern Africa’s jobless millions.

### Buthelezi Raps Boesak Criticism on Thokoza Visit

MB1312171090 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1606 GMT 13 Dec 90

[SAPA PR Wire Service. Issued by: Office of the President of the Inkatha Freedom Party, Thursday, December

13: Statement by Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, president, Inkatha Freedom Party, Ulundi, December 13, 1990; With ref: statement by Dr. Allan Boesak]

[Text] [No dateline as received]—In view of widely reported statements made by Dr. Allan Boesak with regard to my visit to Thokoza yesterday [12 Dec], I feel I must make the following remarks.

I do so because of the extreme delicacy of the situation in the war-torn townships and squatter camps in which all involved, and all who really care about the death, destruction and suffering, should be attempting to make peace and not create further tensions.

There we were yesterday, the SACC [South African Council of Churches] delegation and the minister of law and order and myself, each in our own ways, calling for an end to the bloodshed, expressing our horror at what is happening.

And what does the Rev. Allan Boesak do? He tells the media that the "fact" that I chose the company of Mr. Adriaan Vlok above that of church leaders "indicated" I was "part of a government alliance and not truly committed to peace."

How I am expected to read this? How will Zulus in these townships who support me understand this?

What will members of the police and Defence Force—government employees—who risk their lives every day in these areas, think of a statement which implies that any contact with the leadership of the SA [South African] Government "indicates" collusion in violence and no commitment to peace?

Rev. Boesak's selective morality astounds me. It is presumably all right for the deputy president of the ANC [African National Congress], Dr. Nelson Mandela, to entertain Mr. Vlok in his home and to travel with him by helicopter into the townships, to phone him day and night as well as the state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, but not me.

Every time Rev. Boesak opens his mouth and speaks in this way he stirs the bubbling pot of black disunity. And yet he seems to get away with it every time. I am saying right now that asinine comments such as this cause violence and engender hatred and mistrust. This kind of war-talk has been going on for far too long. If nobody else has got the guts to point it out, I must.

His lofty assumption that "church leaders" in this country are somehow above politics and impartial is laughable coming from a patron of the UDF [United Democratic Front].

He knows why I could not make the SACC tour on Wednesday:

(1) The invitation (dated December 7) reached me in the early hours of Tuesday morning after being faxed to my

office on Monday. No attempt was made by the SACC to phone me in time so that I could try to rearrange my schedule.

(2) I had an important caucus meeting of the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly scheduled, involving many people, which could not be cancelled and clashed with the timing of the SACC tour. This meeting, which I had to address and preside over [as received], went on from midday yesterday until midnight last night.

(3) I was not permitted in terms of the SACC invitation to send a deputy or any other representatives, which I would have done.

(4) I went to Thokoza with Minister Vlok after last-minute arrangements were made on Tuesday following urgent representations that morning from township residents for me to visit the area. I said I would go if I could get back in time for the caucus meeting, which I did. On hearing of my plans and allegations made by some about police action which I reported to him, Mr. Vlok (who was himself planning to tour the area) asked if he could accompany me. He also subsequently invited Dr. Mandela to join us (as our visit was before the SACC tour) but Dr. Mandela declined to do so.

There was no such thing on my part of "choosing" the company of Mr. Vlok above that of church leaders. In retrospect, if I had had to have been subjected to the kind of unedifying remarks Dr. Boesak makes, this latest being a classic example, it would no doubt have been a painful experience. Either he wants peace or he doesn't. Either he wants to look me in the face, man to man, and talk reconciliation or he doesn't. He should realise, however, the potential consequences of his ridiculous sniping at both myself and Mr. Vlok when, in truth, we want peace and we are trying to do what we can to bring it about.

### Strikes Said To Cause Three Billion Rand Loss

MB1312115190 Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English  
13 Dec 90 p 3

[Report by Michael Chester: "R3-bn Lost Through Strikes"]

[Text] The economic losses caused by strikes and stay-aways in labour unrest over the past 12 months have soared to R[and]3,000 million, according to estimates revealed in Johannesburg yesterday.

Department of finance director-general Gerhard Croeser said the toll had been assessed by a panel of economists probing the overall cost of work stoppages since the beginning of the year.

He revealed the estimates at a symposium held by the Centre for Policy Studies at Wits [Witwatersrand] University and the Konrad Adenauer Foundation to review the options of the economic systems open to South Africa in the post-apartheid era.

Mr. Croeser reminded the audience the R3 billion was equal to the entire special allocation of funds set aside by the Government for socio-economic development earlier in the year.

South Africa was already burdened with a dismal record of productivity.

"Matters are not helped by continual mischievous work disruptions. The new labour aristocracy that seems to be emerging may be doing very well for itself—but very little for the multitudes that are being priced out of jobs by incessant and non-market-related wage demands.

"In the final analysis, the lessening of inequalities must rest on the surplus emanating from higher output—certainly not lower output."

Mr. Croeser said the whole pace of redressing imbalances within society depended on economic affordability and the vital need for faster economic growth.

On its side, the Government was already seeking a more just dispensation by pursuing an economic restructuring programme to exploit potential fully and to create more income and more jobs.

Already 40 percent of the national budget was designated to welfare spending and the proportion was set to grow.

It was also intended to plough back all revenue collected from the proposed new VAT [value added tax] tax on foodstuffs—due to be introduced on October 1 next year—into schemes to assist lower-income families.

However, the whole programme of initiatives to reduce the gross inequalities that had marred society could be derailed by unrealistic claims.

The danger stemmed from inordinate demands among forces not content with either the equal provision on public services or the progressive levelling of inequalities.

Politically motivated refusals to meet house rent and mortgaged commitments were already beginning to scare off builders and finance institutions in the housing market.

#### **Armcor Launches Sales Drive for G-6 Howitzer**

MB1312111990 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY  
in English 13 Dec 90 p 1

[Report by Ian Hobbs: "Armcor's G-6 Adverts Target Desert States"]

[Text] London—Armcor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] has launched a sales drive for its G-6 155mm self-propelled howitzer that could win multi-million dollar sales from Gulf states, military experts said yesterday.

A double-page colour advertisement in JANE's DEFENCE WEEKLY showed the G-6 in action in sand dunes under the headline: "Some things are better suited to the desert than others."

An Institute of Strategic Studies (ISS) spokesman said in London that the battle-proven G-6 would be more attractive than ever to wealthy Arab states threatened by the Kuwait crisis.

In desert terrain in particular, the G-6, which proved itself the best artillery of its type in the world during the Angola war, was a muscular, practical and highly cost-effective alternative to surface-to-surface missiles, he said.

He said Iraq and Iran had bought substantial numbers of the G-5, the towed version of the artillery piece, but there was no evidence that they had the G-6, which is accurate at up to 40kms.

It was highly unlikely that SA would sell the G-6 to Iran in the present climate or consider breaking the UN arms embargo on Iraq, the spokesman said.

He could not comment on claims, submitted to the UN special committee on apartheid by anti-apartheid strategic experts, that Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) wanted to manufacture the G-6 under licence.

Meanwhile, spokesmen for Austrian weapons manufacturer Noricum, a subsidiary of Voest Alpine, were unavailable to explain why India had cancelled an order for dozens of G-5 howitzers, which it manufactures under licence.

Anti-apartheid sources claimed that India was concerned about the possibility of links between the Austrian firm and SA.

#### **\* Amcoal Announces Drive To Boost Coal Exports**

91AF0267A Johannesburg THE STAR in 2 Nov 90 p 13

[Text] Anglo American Corporation's coal mining subsidiary, Amcoal, has announced a R900 [rands] million capital programme to increase its production of coal, primarily for export through the Richards Bay coal terminal.

This involves the development of the Kromdraai open-cast operation and the expansion of the Kleinkopje operation, both at the South African Coal Estates (SACE) complex, at a capital cost of R855 million.

The opencast operation will contribute 3 million tons of coal a year with the coal processed through a new plant located at the site of the old Navigation colliery, and a further 600,000 tons a year will be sourced from the expanded Kleinkopje colliery.

Amcoal has also announced plans to expand operations at Goedeheop colliery, at a capital cost of R45 million, to produce a further 700,000 tons a year.

These new developments are intended to utilise the increase in Amcoal's export entitlement from 9.6 million tons to 12.5 million tons a year as a result of the current refurbishment and upgrading of the Richards Bay coal terminal from 44 million tons to 53 million tons a year.



They will also meet Amcoal's need to replace capacity at SACE's Landau colliery.

Whilst some of the incremental tonnages from Goede-hoop will be produced in 1991, the main projects at Kromdraai and Kleinkopje will be commissioned in 1992.

Amcoal has declared an interim dividend of 138 cents a share for the half-year ended 30 September, 1990, an increase of 10.4 percent over the 125 cents a share declared last year.

Earnings attributable to Amcoal shareholders increased by 6.5 percent to R137.8 million (R129.4 million). Earnings per share at 549.1 cents (517.8 cents) increased by 6 percent.

Although operating profits decreased by 18 percent to R198.2 (R241.8 million), mainly due to lower export tonnages together with a strengthening in the rand/US dollar exchange rate and increased unit working costs, this was offset by a 53.9 percent increase to R70.5 million (R45.8 million) in interest and investment income and a reduction in taxation.

Commenting on Amcoal's prospects for the second half of the year, chairman Graham Boustred says that earnings will be similar to those for the first six months assuming a largely unchanged rand/dollar exchange rate.

He forecasts that earnings from coal exports will increase in the next six months due to higher tonnages, although domestic earnings will be lower because of a reduction in Eskom's [Electricity Supply Commission's] requirements.—SAPA.

#### \* First Afrikaans School Votes for Desegregation

91AF0267B Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English  
2 Nov 90 p 19

[Text] Cape Town—School apartheid was dealt a heavy blow yesterday when Groote Schuur Laerskool became the first Afrikaans school to announce its parents had voted to open its doors to all races.

The Groote Schuur Laerskool, an elite Rondebosch education centre at times attended by children of academics, Cabinet Ministers and parliamentarians, registered a 95.95 percentage poll of which 90.65 percent voted for the "Model B" option to remain a government school with autonomy on admission requirements.

The "yes" vote victory falls well within the referendum requirements laid down by the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Piet Clase, and is the first to be recorded at an Afrikaans school nationwide.

The Groote Schuur Hoerskool, its secondary sister in adjacent Newlands, is also due to vote on the "B" option shortly where the same result is expected.

Altogether 308 of 321 eligible primary school parents cast their vote in three days of voting of which 291 voted for the school committee's choice. Only 17 voted against the option.

It is now expected that the Groote Schuur Laerskool, like its English neighbours, will be able to admit children of other race groups in 1991.

The successful "yes" vote was preceded by a well-managed information campaign which closely involved parents in the decision-making process through several meetings and discussion evenings. Throughout the run-up to the referendum there appeared to be no doubt that the majority of parents would choose to open the school.

#### \* Taiwan Official Notes Investment in KwaNdebele

91AF0267C Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English  
5 Nov 90 p 21

[Text] In the past three years Taiwan industrialists have established no fewer than 17 factories in KwaNdebele, involving a total investment of about R35 [rands] million, says Mr John Ni, director-general of Taiwan's Industrial Development and Investment Centre, a division of that country's Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Mr Ni, who had been invited to visit South Africa as the guest of the Department of Trade and Industry's Directorate Industries Development, said he was most impressed by the facilities and assistance offered to foreign investors by the KwaNdebele National Development Corporation (KNDC), and by the remarkable progress made in a relatively short period by the Taiwan industrialists already established at Ekandustria.

The Taiwanese industrialists who have established themselves in KwaNdebele manufacture mainly electronic and hi tech products.

According to Mr Ni, the service conditions and facilities provided for workers in the factories at Ekandustria are among the best he has encountered in the world, and he says he has no doubt that other Taiwanese industrialists who are looking for investment opportunities abroad, will be favourably influenced by this specific aspect, and can be encouraged to invest in KwaNdebele.

Mr Ni, who has visited various parts of southern Africa to obtain a better understanding of this country's industrial climate, State policies and economic progress, so that he can offer advice and guidance to investors in Taiwan, is a Business Administration graduate of the National Taiwan University, and an MBA graduate of Stanford University in the United States.

During his visit to South Africa he had discussions, among others, with Mr Kent Durr, Minister of Trade and Industry; Mr Con Botha, Administrator of Natal; Dr Chris Stals, governor of the Reserve Bank; Dr Simon Brand, chairman of the Development Bank of Southern Africa; Mr Carel van der Merwe, managing director of

the Industrial Development Corporation, and government leaders and officials in KwaNdebele.

**\* Population Explosion in North Transvaal Noted**

91AF0267D Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English  
4 Nov 90 p 11

[Text] Population growth in the Northern Transvaal is little better than in parts of Africa where famine, unemployment and low living standards prevail and everything possible must be done to reverse the trend.

Professor J.S. Oosthuizen, demography and sociology professor at the University of Pretoria, and a member of the Council for Population Development, said this week although the advantages of smaller families had largely been accepted by black people in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] area, the fertility rate among blacks in rural areas was disturbingly high.

In Region G, which includes several areas in northern and far northern Transvaal, the average number of children per woman was as high as six. This figure was only a fraction lower than the average for parts of Africa where social conditions had been desperate for many years.

Speaking at a function in Pietersburg on the eve of the first meeting of the Council for Population Development in this area, Oosthuizen said 97 percent of the population of region G was black. Of the total, 92 percent lived in rural areas and the majority in Lebowa.

The seriousness of this problem was further emphasised by the fact that more than 50 percent of the population was younger than 15. This meant that if the present high fertility rate continued, women in this area would bear as many as 8,000,000 children during their lifetime.

Oosthuizen pointed out that the fertility rate in the PWV area, where more than 5 million blacks lived, had decreased to 2.6 children per woman, in spite of similar traditional and cultural backgrounds.

The advantages of smaller families had already been accepted by the urban population and he believed changes in perceptions on the size of families were also possible in the remote rural areas.

In the light of expected migration to the PWV area it was predicted that the population in region G would only increase by 400,000 in the next 25 years. For the same reason the population in the PWV area was expected to increase dramatically from the present 6.5 million to 16 million—a growth of 3.7 percent a year.

The chairman of the Council for Population Development, Professor J.P. de Lange, said southern Africa was entering a critical period in which the sub-continent would have to get its unacceptable rapid population growth in check.

If South Africa did not succeed in the next decade to bring down the population growth in the rural areas to that of the metropolitan areas, population growth would become uncontrollable with disastrous socio-economic consequences.

De Lange said although remarkable successes had been achieved in metropolitan areas, the situation in the rural and deep rural areas was alarming.

"If we want to be successful we will have to create a climate to facilitate the transition from the traditional perception of family sizes to a modern perception of smaller and well-planned families."

These changes would have to be achieved with full understanding of the economical, political and social realities, De Lange said.—Sapa.

**\* Police Outline Surrender of Illegal Weapons**

91AF0267E Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English  
1 Nov 90 p 11

[Text] A total of 5,079 illegal arms have been handed in to police stations since State President de Klerk's announcement on September 19 of an amnesty for illegal arms and explosives.

The expiry of the indemnity was midnight last night and the total of 5,079 does not include arms handed over yesterday.

Head of Police Public Relations, Major-General Herman Stadler said yesterday that 10 traditional terrorist type weapons had been handed over.

These were three AK-47 rifles, two T36 7.62 machine guns, one semi-automatic machine gun, one Scorpion sub machine gun, one 7.62 Tokarev pistol and two 9 mm Makarov pistols.

Also handed over were 89 M75 Russian hand grenades and 407 cartridges.

Under the category of commercially available arms were 2,257 firearms, 1,594 airguns, 758 pistols and 460 revolvers. Nine locally-made hand grenades were also handed over.

"We are quite satisfied with the commercial arms handed over. To a large extent it was successful and I would like to thank the public for their co-operation."

He said most of these weapons were handed over by Whites. Many people had inherited these arms and did not have licences to keep them.

"As far as terrorist weapons, we were hoping to recover more. There are a lot of firearms floating around. However, if recovering one of these weapons can save a life, then it can be described as successful."

## Angola

### Foreign Minister Discusses Meeting With Baker

*MB1312173090 London BBC World Service in English  
1640 GMT 13 Dec 90*

[From the "Focus on Africa" Program]

[Text] There has been a lot of high level diplomatic activity on Angola in Washington this week. Not only has Pedro van Dunem [Angolan foreign minister] been talking to Secretary of State James Baker but the Soviet foreign minister has been having talks there with the leader of UNITA rebels, Jonas Savimbi. It all follows the recent tentative cease-fire agreement signed in Lisbon and the decision by Angola's ruling MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Party to go for a multiparty system in the country and [words indistinct] a forthcoming sixth round of peace talks. On the line to Washington, Akwe Amuso asked Mr. Van Dunem if he and Mr. Baker had talked about America's assistance to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola].

[Begin recording] [Van Dunem ] We have discussed more the aspects concerning the political principles that contained also the suspension of military aid to UNITA by the U.S.

[Amuso] And what was Mr. Baker's view on that? Are they willing to suspend that aid?

[Van Dunem] You know that there is the principle of the Zero Triple.

[Amuso, interrupts] The Triple Zero?

[Van Dunem] That is right. So, it means: If the cease-fire comes and we can continue discussing the problems concerning the national reconciliation and the establishment and the materialization of free and fair elections, the U.S. should stop any kind of lethal assistance to UNITA.

[Amuso] Do you think that the decision by the MPLA Congress on Monday to institute a multiparty system in Angola made a difference to this meeting?

[Van Dunem] Absolutely. We could see that at least Secretary Baker had a different attitude in the discussions with the Angolan delegation, the government delegation.

[Amuso] And did you ask Secretary of State Baker to consider recognition of the Angolan Government now?

[Van Dunem] He was very keen to tell me that after the signing of the cease-fire, he would like very much to visit our country. I think I took the opportunity to tell him that we could use his visit to Angola in order to establish the fundamentals for the launching of relationships between our two countries, with which he agreed, of course. I am quite sure that these are questions that will come very soon.

[Amuso] So, what now in practical terms is the United States Government going to do to try and help you reach a peace deal with UNITA?

[Van Dunem] Well, first of all, the efforts that the United States are doing together with Soviet Union in order to bring together the two parties, and secondly, according to what Secretary Baker told us that he personally was working very hard to convince Mr. Savimbi to flexibilize [as heard] his positions and to create the conditions for the signing of cease-fire. So, I am quite confident that Secretary Baker is really putting much efforts on this and this can give and it is giving already its results. [end recording]

### FAPLA Forces Capture UNITA Arms Cache

*MB1412081890 Luanda Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 14 Dec 90*

[Text] It was reported in Luanda yesterday that the Angolan national army has captured an arms cache that UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] wanted to use to prevent the normal functioning of the railroad between Namibe and Lubango.

The arms cache was found on 10 December and included mines, hand grenades, electrical batteries, explosive fuses, and shells, among other war materiel.

In its usual report published yesterday, the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] chief of general staff said that the arms cache was found on Candalendo Mountain, in Namibe Province's Bibala District.

### UNITA's Savimbi on Shevardnadze Meeting

*MB1312062090 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance  
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and  
Central Africa 0512 GMT 13 Dec 90*

["Telephonic interview" with UNITA President Jonas Savimbi by unidentified Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel reporter on Savimbi's 12 December Washington, D.C., meeting with USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Comrade President: There is currently intense diplomatic activity concerning the Angolan peace process. It began with the visit to Luanda of Dr. Durao Barroso, Portuguese secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, and it is culminating in Washington now, where we can see U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, and the Luanda government's foreign minister. What can you say about such high-level diplomatic contacts?

[Savimbi] As you know, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] has become strongly committed to achieving a cease-fire agreement this year and free and fair general elections next year [words indistinct] unfortunately, it has not been possible to achieve a cease-fire (?yet). Nevertheless, we are not worried. For this reason, we are again working to try and increase the level of discussions. This explains why our



delegation includes the vice president, General [name indistinct], General Malo, General Bok, and all the other (?officials) you can see here. We have done this so that we can hold high-level talks with the officials of the USSR Government so that they can understand that we are deeply committed to the search for peace and so that they can see what concrete steps must be taken for us to achieve a rapid cease-fire, internationally supervised free elections, and stability in our country. These are the principal reasons for our coming here. I can tell you that we have just returned from the USSR Embassy, where we held a meeting that we can describe as cordial with USSR Foreign Minister Shevardnadze.

[Reporter] For the first time our president has met with a senior Soviet official. Does this represent a change in attitude by Moscow concerning the Angolan political situation?

[Savimbi] We would not like to rush our forecasts at this stage. We honestly (?want to) believe that the Angolan problem can only be resolved through intimate cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union. Although we have the highest regard for Portugal's mediation, we believe that the Angolan issue requires the intervention of the superpowers who were involved in our conflict for so many years.

It is also true that there are MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] officials here. They are to meet with U.S. Secretary of State Baker. We are doing all this within the framework of efforts to overcome difficulties and to encourage reluctant people to move faster so that we can quickly attain peace—in other words, a cease-fire agreement—and also internationally supervised free and fair elections. Our meeting with USSR Foreign Minister Shevardnadze this morning comes within this general context.

[Reporter] Comrade President, do you think that this will bring any change to the Angolan peace process?

[Savimbi] Absolutely. Absolutely. We believe that our meeting with USSR Foreign Minister Shevardnadze and upcoming encounters with U.S. officials will make the whole process more dynamic [words indistinct] and there, the rounds of talks continued, and we were not seeing anything concrete, any progress in the peace process. There was far too much rhetoric, and room for maneuver was (?cramped by too many) details. However, our presence here now substantially raises the level of discussions. In this way we hope we can narrow our problems to three: the cease-fire, which must be linked with a rapid and irreversible process; recognition of political parties; and the holding of internationally supervised free and fair elections. All this must happen under the auspices of an international verification body.

Therefore, I think that the main issues now are the cease-fire, the law on the parties, and rapid progress toward free and fair elections. However, there must be an international body to verify the cease-fire and the

holding of elections. We therefore believe our coming here will considerably change the scenario of the Angolan peace process.

[Reporter] Dr. Savimbi, does this diplomatic activity currently under way in Washington have any links with the MPLA Third Congress which was recently held in Luanda?

[Savimbi] No. We even came to Washington while the MPLA congress was still under way. There is no connection between the two things. We had decided to meet with the Soviet officials to advance the peace talks ever since our first trip to United States in October. Therefore, our work here has no connection with the MPLA-PT [Labor Party] Third Congress.

[Reporter] Dr. Savimbi, as you are now in the United States, what message do you have for the Angolan people, who are anxious for peace, freedom, multiparty democracy, and free and fair elections in our country?

[Savimbi] It is important that at this difficult time of transition and spiritual instability the Angolan people remain vigilant. The Angolan people must be able to distinguish the paths that lead to peace and truth. There will always be those who will want to lay claim to achieving peace or (?implementing) reform. There are no claims to be laid concerning the Angolan issue, whether it be peace or reform. Angola has a pressing and urgent need for peace. National reconciliation in our country can only be achieved at the voting booth. Internationally supervised free and fair elections will bring an elected government to power. The election of that government will reflect the people's expressed wishes. We believe that this is very important to prevent people being pulled and pushed in one direction or another at a time when we honestly seek a resolution to the problem of the war in Angola.

However, UNITA has always been and is willing to sign a cease-fire before the end of 1990. It is a pity that we have not been able to do this yet, but it cannot be said that this was UNITA's fault. For this reason the people must understand that we have the key. By bringing peace to Angola we are also opening the way for an effective multiparty system involving all Angolan political forces that fought Cuban neocolonialism [words indistinct] but, as Angolans, they will have earned the right to freedom of expression because they have been true Angolans all along.

For this reason our campaign must be to clarify the Angolan issues to the Angolan public and the international community. Each Angolan citizen must know in his heart that the most important issues at this stage are peace, including the signing of a cease-fire agreement; rapid developments allowing political parties to freely go about their business as soon as possible; and all this must culminate in free and fair elections. These are the three key points that all Angolans must think about: a cease-fire agreement, meaning peace; parties, meaning [word

indistinct] political activity; and elections, meaning that the people's power will endow the country with a legitimate government.

### Further on Interview

MB1312200290 (Clandestine) KUP in English to  
Southern and Central Africa 1900 GMT 13 Dec 90

[Text] Jamba, Thursday, December 13 ..... [dateline as received]— The UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] president, Dr. Jonas Savimbi, currently in Washington on a working visit, yesterday held talks with Soviet foreign affairs minister, Mr. Eduard Shevardnadze, the first such high level talks between UNITA and the Soviet Union. The UNITA president was interviewed by telephone from Jamba by the UNITA radio station excerpts of which follow:

Q: Mr. President, there is currently a lot of diplomatic activity aimed at speeding up the Angolan peace process. Dr. Jose Durao Barroso, the Portuguese secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation and the mediator in the talks between UNITA and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] has just been to Luanda. In the United States you have just met the Soviet foreign affairs minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, while the MPLA foreign affairs minister, Van Dunem Loy met the U.S. Secretary of State James Baker. Can you tell us, Mr. President, what is behind these diplomatic moves?

Ans: I think we have expressed for a long time our determination to reach a ceasefire this year and free and fair elections next year. It was unfortunate that we did not succeed to get the ceasefire this year. This is why UNITA was motivated by those aims and goals to continue our diplomatic activities. We thought that meeting with the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, could also enhance the process of negotiations so that together with the United Nations, they can encourage the process of negotiations.

We have heard that Minister Durao Barroso has been to Luanda. Our coming here to Washington has nothing to do with that. We came here to meet with Secretary of State Baker and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze in order to explain to them any problems that the process of negotiations is having at this moment. We consider that they are not major obstacles. That is why we had the pleasure this morning to meet with Foreign Minister Shevardnadze to explain to him what we think about the major issues which are: peace, with political progress toward political activity of the parties in Angola and to have free and fair elections within a very short time.

Q: Your excellency, your meeting with Mr. Shevardnadze is the first time that UNITA has held such high-level talks with the Soviet Union. What is the implication of the apparent change in Soviet attitude toward the Angolan conflict?

Ans: I think that if we observe what is going on in the world the Soviet Union is also undergoing big changes and the changes are being led by President Gorbachev. This is why it would be difficult to understand why they could not wish the changes for our country. This is why in the conversation which we had with him this morning, he emphasised that the past attitude which was warranted by the situation at that time is no longer the same, now the Soviet Union sees merit in cooperating with the United States to find a peaceful and democratic solution to Angola.

This is why we think that our meeting with him will give the Soviet Union a better understanding of the problem involving the Angolan negotiations and I am sure it will help.

Q: Is there any connection Mr. President between the current diplomatic moves in Washington and the just-ended Third MPLA Congress?

Ans: No, because when we came here in October [words indistinct] Baker and we sought his advice as to whether it was not better to have a meeting with official of the Soviet Union directly in order to explain to them what we think is the problem in the negotiations, but which could be removed. So then, our coming here has absolutely nothing to do with the Third Congress of the MPLA. While that congress was going on, we were on our way to here. So then, what we can consider is if our meeting here can (?bring) within the MPLA a new thinking in order to catch up with the new development, I think it will be beneficial.

Q: Do you think that these diplomatic contacts are going to give a boost to the Angolan peace negotiations?

Ans: Absolutely. That is why we are here.

Q: Lastly Mr. President, what appeal would you like to make to the international community as it anxiously awaits the outcome of this latest round of talks aimed at bringing about true peace, multiparty democracy and free and fair elections in Angola?

Ans: First of all, I would like to thank Secretary of State Baker for his endeavours and also to thank the minister of foreign affairs, Shevardnadze, for accepting to meet with us and for his open mind to listen to us in order to understand the problem and lastly, to see that the cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union which made the independence of Namibia possible, can also be used in Angola. We think that the problem of Angola has been long delayed because those interested in the situation were not involved. Even today, we hope that the Portuguese will remain impartial [words indistinct]. They have the support of the United States, the Soviet Union, the MPLA, UNITA and it is important that they don't misuse that [word indistinct] but that they should use it to reach an honourable, durable settlement in our country. We think all the Angolans, [words indistinct] should now think clearly about what our people need now, what is urgent and

essential now, in order to avoid the rhetoric of so many Angolans, or even countries.

Lastly, we would like to see African countries of English expression not to try and do something different, but to instead come along with the trend so that by encouraging everybody to talk, we [word indistinct] see very soon of this long nightmare that our country has lived for 15 years.

### UNITA Commentary Criticizes New Politburo

MB1412074790 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0530 GMT 14 Dec 90

[Commentary: "The New MPLA-PT Political Bureau Does Not Show Much Promise of Change"]

[Text] Now that top ringleader Eduardo dos Santos has appointed a new MPLA-PT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party] Central Committee, the names of the new Political Bureau members have been made public and they do not show any promise of MPLA-PT change toward real and effective democracy.

Those notorious elements who helped enforce the MPLA-PT's anti-people and anti-UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] policies either remain in key places or in the limelight of the Political Bureau. Among them, one can find those who supported the MPLA-PT's warmongering adventures in Mavinga, Quimbele, and other places. Franca Ndalú is one of those names that immediately comes to mind. He was the one who led the MPLA forces in their attack on Mavinga. Ndalú continues to occupy a top position within the MPLA-PT Political Bureau.

Kundi Paihama and Juliao Mateus Paulo Dino Matross, who have been responsible for arrests without charge and executions, are also part of this group of men and women who have to be blamed for Angola's social, political, and economic disasters.

(?As though) they had found yesterday's doctrine and ideology to be lacking, they resorted to the old totalitarian ideas upheld by Roberto de Almeida, who remains in the Political Bureau.

Short sighted observers will refer to this Political Bureau as innovative because there is one (?new) figure in the club of those responsible for the destruction of our national wealth and the adulteration of Angola's cultural identity. His name is Lopo do Nascimento, who is known in the West as a treacherous and foxy character who is trying to disguise himself as pro-West liberal. In reality, he is an anti-UNITA fanatic who defends obsolete and erroneous theories such as internal democracy within the MPLA-PT, integration, and amnesty.

The time for lies and delusions is over. The Angolan people only want UNITA as the alternative to the power system installed in Luanda so that we can have a responsible and truly democratic government.

What purpose will the MPLA-PT's Discipline and Auditing Commission serve? None, because the ones who lack discipline are the very people who have the power in their hands. Those who steal from the Angolan people are the same individuals who hold the reins of totalitarian power in Luanda. Those who do not want social progress are the same people who are in power. If it has not been possible to arrest such major thieves as Pedro de Castro van Dunem Loy, Desiderio Costa, Baltazar Noe, and Herminio Escorcio, what can those officials appointed to the MPLA-PT's Discipline and Auditing Commission be expected to do?

All this is only meant to deceive the international community. The new MPLA-PT Political Bureau embodies backward ideas. It does not support progress, change, or national reconciliation.

Angolan people, UNITA militants: This is our moment. The peoples and nations of the world have recognized that we defend a just cause. They have recognized that we are the real political and military force that wants radical change in Angola in the direction of real and effective multiparty democracy so that Angola will enjoy true peace. We must sign a cease-fire accord and have real, internationally supervised, free, and fair multiparty elections. UNITA must retain its great influence in the country.

Let us unite behind our beloved President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi so that we can achieve the noble objectives for which we fight and ensure our triumph. Our president guarantees a brilliant future for all and each one of us.

Down with totalitarianism! Long live freedom! Long live real and effective multiparty democracy!

### Youths Sent to Cuba; 'Political Indoctrination'

MB1312213290 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 1918 GMT 13 Dec 90

[Text] Jamba, Thursday, December 13.....[dateline as received]—The Luanda regime is carrying out a fresh drive to recruit young men and women to send to the island of Cuba for political indoctrination.

Revealing this in Jamba today, military sources said that the conscription campaign, which affects both civilians and soldiers, began early this month.

The reports also say that children aged between 10 and 14 are being drafted from school in order to be sent to Cuba, without their parent's consent.

Last month, the Luanda government cancelled scholarships to Angolan students studying abroad, saying it has no money to sustain the student's school fees. It is not clear, however, why the Luanda regime is still sending Angolan youths to Cuba.



### Comoros

#### Pik Botha Holds Trade Talks With President

*MB1412063790 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0500 GMT 14 Dec 90*

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, accompanied by the director general of foreign Affairs, Mr. Neil van Heerden, has had talks with the president of the Comoros, Mr. Mohamed Djohar.

The talks centered on trade, tourism, and possible cooperation in agriculture, communications, and medical care. Mr. Botha and Mr. van Heerden will probably return to South Africa today.

### Mozambique

#### Chissano Opens Assembly of Republic Session

*MB1412103690 Maputo Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 0900 GMT 14 Dec 90*

[Report from Maputo city's Congress Palace by Edmundo Galiza Matos]

[Text] Mozambican President Joaquim Alberto Chissano this morning opened the first session of the Assembly of the Republic.

The Mozambican head of state once again called on Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] to adopt more realistic stands to allow peace talks to advance at a speedy rate, thereby permitting a quicker restoration of stability and calm to the country.

Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano described the first partial accord signed in Rome as an important step in line with the efforts everyone has been making to achieve peace. The Mozambican head of state noted that that accord will permit other steps to end the war in Mozambique.

President Joaquim Chissano said this at the opening of the first session of the Assembly of the Republic shortly after 0900 [0700 GMT] this morning. A total of 179 deputies are attending this meeting of the Assembly of the Republic.

The Mozambican head of state said, quote, it is up to each one of us to fight for the successful attainment of the goal we all seek: peace, unquote. He added that this session is being held only 15 days after the new Constitution came into force in our country.

President Joaquim Chissano said that the Constitution must be enforced without distortions, delays, or haste. He said it should be enforced in a coordinated, calm, and orderly manner.

The Mozambican head of state then noted that our new Constitution has received praise from various quarters both inside and outside the country. He added that there has been praise for the Constitution as a whole and for the manner in which it was approved.

In his opening speech to the first session of the Assembly of the Republic, President Joaquim Chissano also referred to recent changes within OTM [Mozambique Workers Organization] and OMM [Organization of Mozambique Women], describing these as extremely important for the Mozambican workers' and women's struggle for their own well-being and progress.

In his speech the Mozambican head of state also briefly referred to the latest events in Southern Africa, Africa at large, and the world. President Joaquim Alberto Chissano expressed the hope that the ongoing political processes in Angola, Cape Verde, and Sao Tome and Principe will succeed for the good of the people in those countries.

Shortly after President Joaquim Chissano's speech, Marcelino dos Santos, Assembly of the Republic chairman, presented a report on the work carried out by his institution between the eighth and ninth sessions of the current legislature.

This first session of the Assembly of the Republic has the following approved working agenda: to discuss the draft law on the abandonment of and reversion to the state of bonds, shares, deeds, and incidental accrued earnings; to discuss the draft law that attributes responsibilities to the governor of the Bank of Mozambique; to discuss the draft law on parties; to discuss the state's economic and social program for 1991; and, finally, to discuss the draft law on the budget.

The first session of the Assembly of the Republic is being attended by 179 deputies. A total of 70 deputies are absent, including 16 who are busy with working duties, eight for justified reasons, and 46 for reasons unknown at this stage.

#### Further on Address

*MB1412113690 Maputo Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 14 Dec 90*

[Report from Maputo city's Congress Palace by Emilio Manhique]

[Excerpts] President Joaquim Alberto Chissano called on the deputies of the Assembly of the Republic to make decisions that will reflect the people's real aspirations. The Mozambican head of state said this when he opened the Assembly of the Republic's first session since the new constitution was approved.

President Joaquim Chissano said that in practical terms the Constitution enshrines a legal state based on social justice in Mozambique. Within this context, the Mozambican head of state emphasized the need to adopt laws that will facilitate the exercise of democracy. The president of the Republic described the discussion, approval, and coming into force of the new constitution as the most important event in the country. He added, quote, we feel we have done good work, unquote.

The Mozambican head of state drew attention to the need to not move forward with distortions, delays, or haste. He explained that haste can lead to obstacles along the path we wish to follow.

Turning to the issue of the peace talks in Rome, President Joaquim Chissano said that the pre-cease-fire accord that has been signed is of great importance because it opens faster avenues for the discussion of other points on the agenda of the talks.

The Mozambican head of state expressed the hope that, quote, our optimism is shared by our compatriots in Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] for the good of the Mozambican people, unquote.

With regard to approving the law on parties, President Joaquim Chissano called on the deputies to discuss and analyze the draft law. He noted that there are many citizens willing to work under the law. He added, quote, we cannot make them wait, unquote.

Turning to the international situation, the president of the Republic said that prospects for world peace are irreversible. He described as encouraging the news that has been coming out of Angola. He expressed the wish that the outcome of the talks will allow the Angolan people to concentrate their efforts on national reconstruction, and stated that he hopes this will happen sooner rather than later.

He also mentioned the Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe processes. He expressed the hope that elections in those two countries will occur in a much-needed climate of peace.

Speaking about South Africa, he said that the talks have been encouraging. However, he referred to violence, massacres, and murders as occurrences that are causing concern. He referred in particular to the instigation of violence by forces that oppose a peaceful and negotiated settlement.

The Assembly of the Republic's first session since the new constitution was approved is being attended by 179 deputies. A total of 70 deputies are absent: Sixteen of them are abroad, eight have justified their absences, and 46 have not given any justification whatsoever. Therefore, this assembly has enough deputies to enter into its deliberations. The law states that the Assembly of the Republic can convene as long as more than half of its members are present. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, it has been learned that the Assembly of the Republic's first session went into recess at about 1200 [1000 GMT]. The proceedings of the Assembly's first session are scheduled to resume on Monday [17 Dec].

## Zimbabwe

### Parliament Passes Law Easing Seizure of Land

MB1212175390 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1722 GMT 12 Dec 90

[Text] Harare Dec 12 SAPA—The Zimbabwean Parliament hurriedly passed legislation on Wednesday that it hopes will assuage the land hunger of millions of peasants by allowing it to seize white farmers' land and paying compensation at the price it chooses.

SAPA's correspondent reported that whistling, ululating, chanting of guerrilla songs and dancing in the aisles broke out in Zimbabwe's Parliament when, after only an hour of debate, the amendment to the bill of rights was passed by 113-3.

After President Robert Mugabe signs the bill, the government will have the right to confiscate land and pay compensation that the law says must be "fair". The farmer has no right of appeal to the courts if he is not satisfied his payment is fair.

Legal specialists say the bill can be considered as nationalisation.

The bill is the weapon the government plans to use in resettling some 110,000 peasant farmers on about five million hectares of white-owned land, the bulk of it in the well-watered and fertile maize and tobacco belt in the north east.

"But look how civilised we are," said Minister of Justice Mr Emmerson Munangagwa as he wound up debate. "Where land was taken freely (by the whites), we are paying for it. When the land was taken away, there was no compensation court to which our forefathers could appeal."

Mr Munangagwa indicated earlier in debate that payment would not be in cash, but government bonds.

The bill has been condemned in Zimbabwe and international human rights circles, perhaps most notably by Mr Enock Dumbutshena, Zimbabwe's first black chief justice who retired in February.

Mr Dumbutshena said the new law "flies in the face of all accepted norms of modern society, and the rule of law." He predicted that it would have a marked negative effect on foreign investment.

During the debate, a question was raised about a promised amendment to give the farmers the right to appeal to legal courts by Mr Max Rosenfels, a third generation white Zimbabwean in his 60s, a veteran of the frontline of both Zimbabwe's 1972-80 independence war and the 1982-87 Matabeleland uprising and who was voted in as a ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] MP during the last election. Mr Munangagwa said that it had been decided not to include the amendment.

Mr Rosenfels voted in favour of the bill, as did wealthy businessman and farmer Mr Denis Norman, the minister of transport, and Mr Peter Hewlett, also a farmer and ZANU-PF parliamentarian.

The only ones to vote against it were the sole opposition MPs from Mr Edgar Tekere's Zimbabwe Unity Movement and the self-exiled Rev Ndabaningi Sithole's ZANU (Ndonga) Party. The opponents were booed by the rest of the jiving parliamentarians.

Observers fear that the ensuing undermining of confidence of the 4500 white farmers on 29 per cent of the country's

land will make severe inroads into their production—which meets 85 per cent of the country's food needs.

The Commercial Farmers' Union have so far held back from commenting, but, said one senior official who asked not to be quoted by name: "This is the victory of the chimurenga (the Shona vernacular name for the independence war), not independence in 1980."

The union privately has also expressed grave misgivings that when the government seizes the land, it will be unable to settle it effectively.

They point to the largely failed attempts by Zimbabwe's Government so far to resettle 55,000 families in the last decade, and the likelihood that the government will have cut itself off from donor aid critical for infrastructure in resettlement areas.

### Acquisition To Continue

*MB1412115890 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1134 GMT 14 Dec 90*

[Text] Harare Dec 14 SAPA—Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe said on Friday [14 Dec] government did not want anything to stop it from acquiring land identified for resettlement, the national news agency ZIANA reports.

Addressing the fourth session of the ruling ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union—Patriotic Front] Central Committee, he said issues such as land and unemployment were causing political apathy among party members and that there was need to redress the situation.

"Our view in the party and government is that nothing must stand in our way to the acquisition of any land we identify and designate for resettlement. Whilst we concede the principle of fair and reasonable compensation, we cannot brook any contentious arguments or disputes in court on this subject.

"When our land was seized in 1890 and the seizure consolidated through a series of settler colonial acts...what recourse to the courts did our impoverished people have? We must remain absolutely firm on this matter. If we fail the people now, then woe unto us," said Mr Mugabe.

His remarks come two days after Parliament approved constitutional amendments giving government powers to acquire land compulsorily and providing for Parliament to set the principles of compensation without recourse to the courts.

Pres Mugabe said government's ability to meet the people's aspirations was the key to their trust and confidence in the party.

"We must constantly bear in mind that our party members are not political chattels to be utilised at will, incapable of responses and reactions. Nor are they like sheep which can always be herded in any direction."

### Farmers Union To Meet

*MB1312202690 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1826 GMT 13 Dec 90*

[Text] Harare Dec 13 SAPA—White Zimbabwean farmers, reeling under recently approved plans to allow the government to nationalise their land, are due to meet to discuss the issue in January next year, sources told SAPA on Thursday.

The Commercial Farmers' Union (CFU), the body representing Zimbabwe's 4,500 white farmers, has still not commented on the approval in Parliament on Wednesday of a bill that allows the government to confiscate land at the price it chooses, and bars the land owner from appealing to the courts if he is dissatisfied with the price.

But senior CFU members said the body's leadership had decided to call a meeting—the largest ever held by the farmers—on January 11.

The CFU's decision-making body has also been working on a series of proposals for the government, suggesting what it believes would be the best way force the government to re-settle large numbers of black peasants. [sentence as received]

The government plans to take 5 million ha [hectares], nearly half of the land owned by the white farmers and mostly in the well-watered and fertile north-east of the country, and resettle up to 110,000 peasants from overcrowded and overworked communal areas.

The minister of agriculture, Witness Mangwende, has promised that only those who had a "proven ability" to manage land productively would be chosen for the resettlement exercise.

The CFU charges, however, this will be impossible without massive resources from outside donors, which are likely to dry up because of the end of the "willing-seller, willing-buyer" policy adhered to by the government previously.

### Mugabe on Need To Raise Defense Force Morale

*MB1312103890 Harare THE HERALD in English  
4 Dec 90 p 1*

[Unattributed report: "President Spells Out Career Goals in Defence"]

[Text] There is in need for a clear career progression structure in the Zimbabwe Defence Forces to raise the waning morale among officers and other ranks, President Mugabe said in Harare yesterday.

Speaking at Defence Force Headquarters where he presented certificates to 50 army, police and airforce officers who underwent a 10-month command and staff course at the Zimbabwe Staff College, President Mugabe said the Government was aware that morale in the forces was being affected by lack of promotion.

"Some senior officers have retired from the defence forces on the grounds of limited career prospects. This is



a matter of concern to the Government and to me as Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Forces," he said.

There were genuine reasons, he said, for the slow promotions within the defence forces and among them was the fact that many members attested to the force in 1980 had been retained, making promotional opportunities sparse.

However, certain developments within the forces should open up the creation of definite career paths for all members of the defence forces.

"In short, we have given greater security for all ex-combatants in the defence forces, both during service and on retirement," President Mugabe said.

"What now needs to be done is to define a career progression structure which not only sets out a clear criteria for promotion, but also encourages members to work hard to attain the required standards.

"It is very essential to proceed this way in order to raise and maintain morale of all the officers and other ranks," he said.

The 50 officers who graduated yesterday were the fourth group of officers to undergo the command and staff course at the Zimbabwe Staff College [ZSC] since 1986.

The course is the most senior on the ZSC and represents the highest level of military learning in the Zimbabwe National Army. Participants to the course are drawn from commissioned ranks in the defence forces.

The course prepares the officers for assumption of increasing responsibility both in command and on the staff.

The course exposed the officers to a wider knowledge of national and world affairs and the role of the military forces in them. It also taught them a thorough understanding of the principles and techniques used in the employment of armed forces in all types of military operations.

Besides tours to places of strategic importance in Zimbabwe, the officers also visit Ghana and Pakistan as part of the geo-political package.

The minister Defence, Cde [comrade] Richard Hove, and members of the British Military Advisory and Training Team were among dignitaries who witnessed the graduation ceremony yesterday.

The best overall student on the course was Lt-Col. Goliath Mutize, while the best student on the commandant's paper was Lt-Col. Justin Mujaji.

#### **Official Reports Reduction in Debt Service Ratio**

MB1312104490 Harare THE HERALD in English  
4 Dec 90 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Debt Service Ratio Reduced"]

[Text] Zimbabwe has managed to reduce its debt service ratio down to 23 percent placing it in a relatively

comfortable position to borrow more money to finance its economic structural adjustment programme.

Speaking in London at the weekend at a signing ceremony of a US\$45 million of the credit facility between the Agricultural Marketing Authority and a syndicate of international banks, the Governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr. Kombo Moyana said that only three years ago the debt service ratio was 34 percent.

"While at independence we inherited an economy characterised by an elaborate system of controls on many aspects, including controls on prices, wages, foreign exchange allocations for invisible and imported goods we saw that system gradually liberalised in a step-by-step manner while maintaining enough grip to ensure allocations for essential requirements and for meeting the repayments and servicing of the external debt.

"The debt service ratio declined from almost 34 percent in 1987 to 1990 when we are sitting at about 23 percent," Dr. Moyana said.

With this comfortable debt service ratio, Cde [Comrade] Moyana said the Government felt that it had room to manoeuvre. As it embarked on the structural adjustment programme it could continue to borrow money to finance the multi-billion-dollar programme.

"That programme essentially encompasses a set of policies and measures to achieve a higher rate of growth in conditions of a healthy external balance."

The essential ingredient of the programme was an export oriented strategy. Growth in exports and measures to shift resources from the domestic to export sectors were the cornerstone to the successful implementation of the programme. Through growth in exports, Zimbabwe would also be in a better position to continue to honour its debts.

To ensure growth in exports, Zimbabwe embarked on four main areas of activity. These were financing the working capital requirements of the export sectors; financing capital requirements of the export sectors; financing the infrastructure for exports and new incentives for exporters.

Financing of working capital requirements began with an export revolving fund for the manufacturing sector funded initially by the World Bank. The fund made available money to import raw materials requirements of the export manufacturing firms.

Dr. Moyana said the fund had been very positive and assisted Zimbabwe to remain in balance of payments equilibrium since 1986.

The second leg of the export promotion programme involved the financing of capital requirements. Two years ago, Zimbabwe started with its own "seed money" to make available money to those firms that had benefited under the export revolving fund. The firms were helped to re-equip and expand to increase or maintain existing levels of exports.

"Our own seed money for capital requirements set at about US\$20 million (more than Z[Zimbabwe dollar]\$50 million), was soon exhausted. The foreign exchange generation of that US\$20 million is over US\$500 million over a five-year period.

#### **U.S. Move To Resolve Gulf Crisis Welcomed**

*MB1312104890 Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL  
in English 2 Dec 90 p 4*

[Editorial: "Welcome Move"]

[Text] The news that U.S. President George Bush is ready to dispatch his Secretary of State to Baghdad as well as receive Iraq's foreign minister in Washington in search of a political solution to the Persian Gulf crisis is most welcome.

Our hope is that this will not turn out to be a mere public relations gimmick to assuage the anxieties of the man in the street when those who make the final decisions have already made up their minds to go to war.

The UN Security Council resolution permitting the use of force to secure the withdrawal of Iraqi troops from

Kuwait places enormous responsibilities upon the shoulders of the United States government and people.

Washington's role in the Middle East has never been a positive one to say the least.

Given that background we cannot be certain that the UN mandate will not be used by the U.S. to grind more than one axe, in that region and the world at large.

One thing is certain, though. This is that the claim that Washington's hostility towards Baghdad is motivated by the sole desire to protect the sanctity of the sovereignty of nations is false.

Equally false are Baghdad's attempts to justify the annexation of Kuwait by evoking the cause of Palestine. For these reasons all efforts should be deployed even at this late hour, to achieve a peaceful solution.

The Non-Aligned Movement and the Organisation of African Unity should come up with initiatives to head off a wasteful and tragic military confrontation in the Persian Gulf.

Washington and Baghdad should not be allowed to impose war on mankind on the basis of false pretences.

## Benin

### Results of Constitutional Referendum Announced

AB1212222690 Cotonou Domestic Service in French  
1930 GMT 10 Dec 90

[Excerpts] Results of the referendum on the constitution were officially proclaimed today. During a consultation meeting between the head of state, the High Council of the Republic [HCR], and the cabinet, the results of last weekend's ballot were adopted. Now, we can say that Benin has its (?seventh constitution). [passage omitted]

Today, President Kerekou, the prime minister, and the HCR chairman, all high councilors, met in the Entente Council meeting room, where the HCR usually meets. The room was full since each HCR member made it a point to come and listen to the results of the referendum. The minister of interior read these results and stressed that the ballot took place in an orderly manner. It was unanimously reported that no major incident disturbed the referendum. Besides a few flaws, everything went on well.

The HCR chairman expressed his satisfaction for the success of the referendum, and this augurs well for the future of the transition government. This must be credited to the determination of the Beninese people, His Lordship Isidor de Souza said:

[Begin De Souza recording] We need to praise God for that day of 2 December, when we saw in the media the determination of every Beninese to contribute to the nation-building task. [passage omitted]

Now, I want to proclaim the official results of the 2 December 1990 referendum:

Considering Constitutional Bill 90/02 of 13 August 1990 on the organization of [word indistinct] of the transition period; considering the charter of political parties, which is the subject of Bill 90/023 of 13 August 1990; considering Bill 90/025 of 10 September 1990 on the organization of the constitutional referendum; considering Bill 90/033 of 8 November 1990 on the settlement of the referendum dispute; after hearing the minister of interior's complete report on behalf of the government; and after hearing the commission chairmen in charge of the referendum dispute, I hereby state that the draft constitution of the Republic of Benin was adopted during the 2 December 1990 referendum. The results are as follow:

Registered voters: 2,052,105

Ballots cast: 1,304,870, or 63.06 percent of registered voters.

Yes votes: 926,860 or 73.3 percent of ballots cast.

Yes votes but without age limits: 252,064 or 19.09 percent of ballots cast.

Total of yes votes: 1,264,983

No votes: 85,717 votes or 6.8 percent of ballots cast.

The total number of yes votes was 96.9 percent of ballots cast. [end recording] [passage omitted]

## Liberia

### Report on Sawyer Current Situation Interview

AB1312204290 London BBC World Service  
in English 1709 GMT 13 Dec 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The interim government of Amos Sawyer in Liberia is still very much a skeleton administration and is likely to stay that way for another week. With the presence of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] forces some semblance of peace and calm has returned to Monrovia in the wake of the cease-fire agreement signed by the warring parties in Bamako last month. But there are still thorny questions to be settled. Charles Taylor, leader of the main rebel group, still refuses to accept the interim government and the presidency of Amos Sawyer, and there is the problem of what to do with Prince Johnson's rebel faction and the remnants of the late Samuel Doe's, led by Major General Bowen, and a new meeting is being called in Banjul next week to thrash out the issues. From Monrovia, Scott Sterns telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] In an interview last night, President Sawyer said he would not announce a cabinet or call a session of the interim legislative assembly until after next week's meeting where Taylor, Bowen, Johnson, and ECOMOG are expected to discuss the implementation of the Bamako cease-fire agreement. But the composition of an interim government is also likely to be on the table.

Sawyer admitted: We are all aware that a cease-fire agreement may not be forthcoming if there is no agreement on some of the political issues. Full agreement will not be possible unless Charles Taylor is brought into the discussions, but there is disagreement over what role he should play. Sawyer said the question of Taylor heading an interim government is clearly out because the ECOWAS peace plan precludes any of the leaders of warring factions from being interim president.

Sawyer has decided against reorganizing Liberia's military before the Banjul meeting because if the meeting is successful, the question of maintaining peace will be less important. If the meeting fails and ECOMOG forces find themselves overstretched, Sawyer said that the interim government might have to look at putting together the nucleus of a fighting force.

Meanwhile, his interim government has resurrected Monrovia's Police Force, and officers began manning check points with ECOMOG yesterday. In the past week, Johnson's rebels have been confined to their Caldwell base camp and over 1,000 members of the former government Armed Forces of Liberia have been moved to Camp Schieffelin, 18 miles east of the city. Sawyer is expected to travel to Lagos this weekend before leaving for The Gambia. [end recording]



**Sawyer Says No Cabinet Announcement Until Meeting***AB1312181490 London BBC World Service  
in English 1709 GMT 13 Dec 90*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The interim president of Liberia, Mr. Amos Sawyer, has said he will not announce the cabinet or call a session of the Legislative Assembly until after peace talks in The Gambia next week. The talks will involve the country's three warring factions in the country and the West African peacekeeping force, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group].

The leader of the main rebel group, Mr. Charles Taylor, has consistently refused to recognize the interim government led by Mr. Sawyer. A cease-fire was agreed last month at a regional summit in the Malian capital, Bamako.

**Journalist Reports on Situation in Gbarnga***AB1312174090 London BBC World Service  
in English 0730 GMT 13 Dec 90*

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] Finally this morning, we are going to try and paint you a picture of what is called the alternative rebel capital of Liberia. That is the town of Gbarnga in Nimba County up near the border with Ivory Coast. It has been declared the capital by Charles Taylor, leader of the rebel National Patriotic Front of Liberia, and he has established his own Executive Mansion and seat of government.

One reporter in Burkina Faso, Alison Boyer, has just returned from a trip to Gbarnga so I called her up and asked her to describe the town:

[Begin recording] [Boyer] It is the second largest, I think, town in Liberia. They have got power and running water intermittently. They have a bit of a problem with truckloads of oil coming in, but as a capital, it is highly operational. At least, I have seen food in the markets, and the Medecins Sans Frontieres are working quite hard to bring in rice as well in the area. And you have got several schools that are operational, and you have got the hospital that has been working throughout since the beginning of the trouble.

[Curry] And all of this is under the control and administration of the National Patriotic Front?

[Boyer] Yes. The government seems to be the government that he set up up there, and has got at this point 10 ministers and a number of assistants who are busy looking for buildings to establish their ministries in but are daily engaged in dialogue and are [word indistinct] down and try to work out some policy for reconstruction

at this time. In general though, there is a great sense of dialogue and there is a great sense of a government taking shape.

[Curry] I think given all you have said, some people on the outside might feel that the establishing of a so-called capital in Gbarnga is one thing, but if Charles Taylor does not actually control Monrovia, then he does not have any real control.

[Boyer] Well I think the issue of Monrovia versus Gbarnga is a bit artificial. I think the point is a base of operation where the Patriotic Front can attempt to create some order in the country, and I think if everyone feels it is about time, Monrovia is still a disputed area and that it is no place to set up a government really. And I think the interim government designated by ECOMOG [as heard] [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] could attest to that.

[Curry] As we look at it from the outside, we have two alternative governments trying to rule what is actually a relatively small country. I mean, how does Charles Taylor see this situation developing?

[Boyer] At this point there is not a government, as far as he is concerned. He is running a reconstruction assembly of some sort; he is not necessarily saying that it is the government of Liberia at this point. He is saying that in the meantime, before the negotiations and the constitution of the government is ironed out, somebody has got to take care of the running of the country. And I think he is open to a diverse institution of the government, be it interim or otherwise. [end recording]

**NPFL 'Looting Spree' in Bensonville Reported***AB1312131390 Paris AFP in English 1230 GMT  
13 Dec 90*

[By James Dorbor]

[Text] Monrovia, Dec 13 (AFP)—Hungry and disgruntled rebels from Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) killed at least five people during a looting spree in Bensonville 20 kilometers (12 miles) north of here and surrounding villages, witnesses said here late Wednesday. The attacks occurred last week following the withdrawal from the area of forces of the rival Independent National Patriotic Front (INFPL) led by Prince Johnson which opposes Mr. Taylor's guerilla force.

The INPFL rebels withdrew from their positions after the interim government installed here last month ordered all warring factions to return to their bases so they could be replaced by troops of a West African intervention force. The 6,000-strong force, comprising troops from Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Guinea and The Gambia, was sent into Liberia by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in August to impose ceasefire between rebels and government troops after eight months of brutal civil war.

However witnesses said Mr. Taylor's rebels had moved into the area because the intervention force, known as ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], had failed to take over the INPFL positions immediately. ECOMOG forces later moved into the area where they are reported to be in full control.

A witness quoted NPFL rebels as saying they launched the attack because they were hungry. They also charged that Mr. Taylor had betrayed them by refusing to honor his promises to send them to schools in Tripoli, Libya and the United States after overthrowing the late president Samuel Doe. Mr. Doe was tortured to death by Mr. Johnson's rebels here in September. "Doe is dead and the war should be over by now, and our promises honored," the rebels were quoted as saying.

In a related development, more than 400 NPFL rebels have surrendered to West African troops and are being held at ECOMOG's Monrovia port headquarters under the supervision of International Red Cross officials. On Wednesday, Liberian radio quoted Jusu Cooper, a spokesman for the surrendered soldiers as saying the war was now over and there was no need to continue fighting. Some of the rebels were seen driving in pickups chanting: "No more war, we want peace."

Interim President Amos Sawyer told the rebels, many of whom were malnourished, that the government had plans to rehabilitate them into vocational training schools. He repeated his call for NPFL soldiers still in the bush to lay down their arms and turn themselves in.

The NPFL on November 28 signed a ceasefire with the other parties to the Liberian conflict, which was hailed as a breakthrough for ECOWAS diplomacy, but details have still to be worked out and Mr. Sawyer and Mr. Taylor have yet to come to a political arrangement. The ceasefire has been generally respected after ECOMOG forces separated Mr. Johnson's rebels and remnants of the Liberian Army who clashed on November 30 and December 1.

Mr. Taylor, who has declared himself president under his own administration, has refused to recognize the interim government set up by Liberian politicians and religious leaders last August in The Gambia under ECOWAS auspices. The rebel leader has refused an offer by Mr. Sawyer to take up the position of parliament speaker in the government, which would give him the highest position from which he could run for general elections to be held within 12 months. Mr. Taylor has called on all Liberians to return to their war-torn homeland and choose a new interim government.

Liberian radio reported on Tuesday that 300 Liberian refugees returned to Monrovia on Monday, but the capital has been devastated by the war, which has also displaced hundreds of thousands of people.

## Niger

### Several Thousand Chadian Refugees Arrive

AB1212135890 Dakar PANA in English  
1237 GMT 12 Dec 90

[Text] Niamey, 12 Dec (ANP/PANA)—About 5,000 Chadian refugees have crossed into neighboring Niger, LE SAHEL, a daily published in Niamey reported Wednesday [12 Dec]. The first batch of refugees arrived in Nguigmi (1500 kilometres east of Niamey) on the shores of Lake Chad on 2 December, the newspaper reported, adding that a bigger group of refugees arrived in that small township of 12,000 people.

The refugees, who were first sheltered around a borehole four kilometres from Nguigmi, were forced by cold weather to flock to the township's central zone, the daily reported. Some of them are now living with families while some are staying in unoccupied houses.

In interviews with the newspaper, the refugees thanked the Nguigmi population for their hospitality. The refugees have been provided with food, medicine and blankets but supplies are bound to run out unless urgent measures are taken. This is because the local population also faces food shortages and cannot support the big influx of refugees, the daily added.

The Chadian refugees, who include the former Kanem District administrator, military officers and the director of customs, have mainly arrived from the three border districts. Niger has already made an international appeal for aid to cope with the inflow of refugees. Last week, Libya gave 30 tonnes of food for the refugees.

## Nigeria

### NEC Chairman on 'Electoral Malpractices'

AB1312185690 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
2100 GMT 12 Dec 90

[Text] The National Electoral Commission [NEC] has reacted to alleged involvement of some of its officials in electoral malpractices during the local government elections. The chairman of the commission, Professor Humphrey Nwosu, told newsmen in Lagos today that any of its officials found guilty of electoral malpractices will be dealt with in accordance with the law. Commenting on today's meeting of electoral commissioners in Lagos, the NEC chairman gave an assurance that decisions taken at the conference will be in the interest of the nation.

### Some Results Given in Elections

AB1312202690 Kaduna Domestic Service in English  
1700 GMT 12 Dec 90

[Text] An assessment of last week's local government elections is being carried out at a meeting of all electoral commissioners in Lagos. The chairman of the National Electoral commission [NEC], Professor Humphrey

Nwosu, is expected to brief newsmen after the meeting. Meanwhile, the National Electoral Commission expects to announce the results of last Saturday's elections in 17 of the 21 local government areas in Gongola state.

The NRC [National Republican Convention] has [words indistinct] of the local government chairmanship elections, while the SDP [Social Democrat Party] won seven chairmanships in the state. The election results also indicated that NRC had 111 councilors, while SDP had 108 councilors in the 17 local government areas. Results from Wukari, Gubi, Dasuka, and Saudarna Local Government Areas are still being awaited.

Another report from the state says the SDP in Gama Local Government has accused banned politicians for their involvement in ensuring success of NRC candidates at the local government elections in the area. The chairman of the party in the area, Mr. Chandu Balafo, therefore [?wrote] a petition to the electoral commission against the mode of the election. He did not, however, say how the elections were conducted.

[Word indistinct] the state NRC secretariat in Yola would also (?write) petition letters to local government [words indistinct] in Ganye, Yure, (Duke), Gbano, and (Medongoua) Local Government Areas.

The publicity secretary of the party, Alhaji Yusuf Kpanhema, alleged that NRC agents were turned away from the various polling stations in the local government areas by the electoral officials whom he claimed were supporters of the SDP. He said such electoral manipulations (?paved the way) for the SDP to win the chairmanship elections in four local government areas.

Alhaji Yusuf Kpanhema also alleged that voting was conducted at night in these areas while results brought by the party agents were in some cases different from those declared by the electoral officials in the various polling stations.

### Chairman Says Only NEC Can Cancel Elections

AB1312151690 Dakar PANA in English 1356 GMT  
13 Dec 90

[Text] Lagos, 13 Dec. (NAN/PANA)—Nigeria's National Electoral Commission (NEC) chairman, Professor Humphrey Nwosu, said in Lagos Thursday that the responsibility of cancellation or otherwise of an election rested with the commission and not in anyone else. Reacting to the reported cancellation of the election result of Shiroro Local Government in Niger by the state governor, Lieutenant Colonel Lawan Gwadabe, Nwosu told newsmen that the governor must have been misquoted.

He said that the resident electoral commissioner, acting on his powers, cancelled the election in two wards in the stated local government when it became clear that there were some malpractices in the wards during the election. He declared: No governor cancelled any election. The

conduct of elections and announcement of election results were strictly an NEC affair. Nwosu said that the NEC was independent, and would itself inform the nation on the results after carefully studying election returns from its resident electoral commissioners.

## Senegal

### President Diouf Receives Saudi Delegation

AB1312135990 Dakar Domestic Service in French  
2000 GMT 10 Dec 90

[Report by Pape Maloun Geye]

[Text] [Geye] The president of the Republic this afternoon received the Saudi goodwill mission, made up of ulemas and professors and led by (Shaykh 'Adb-al-Aziz as-Musnid), deputy justice minister of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. He was interviewed after his audience with the head of state on bilateral relations, as well as the goodwill mission that is expected to leave the African continent for the Gulf region, precisely to Iraq, in order to try a possible mediation between the various Western countries and Iraq over this crisis that has the world on the brink of disaster. Here is the Saudi deputy justice minister, (Shaykh 'Abd-al-Aziz as-Mushnid):

[(As-Musnid) recording in Arabic, followed by French translation] I think that somebody, like the president, is a man of peace, of wisdom. So, it is from these facts that I can count very much on that initiative, and I believe that it is everybody's hope.

[Geye] What about relations between Senegal and Saudi Arabia?

[(As-Mushnid)] Relations between Saudi Arabia and Senegal are brotherly relations. Whether it is at the level of relations between the president and the Keeper of the Holy Place or that between the two peoples, these relations are brotherly. This is why I believe that it is quite normal and natural that such relations are strong and continue to be productive for our two Islamic countries.

[Geye] What are your hopes on the forthcoming Islamic Conference?

[(As-Mushnid)] I believe that for this conference, if there is goodwill behind it, it will be successful, especially as there would be people of goodwill and wisdom like President Diouf backing it. [end recording]

### \* Secret Ballot, Media Access 'Vital' to Reform

91AF0265D Dakar FAGARU in French Oct 90 p 2

[Editorial by Wagane Faye]

[Text] The government is again rushing to make the Senegalese nation run the risk of grave social troubles, the disunion accentuated by ill will revived within the "political class," which will again make more remote any



real possibility of cinching the reins to squarely face the multiple problems troubling the sleep of the vast majority of citizens and that could not be of greater urgency. What irreparable damage the government is continuing to cause to the growing generations "who will have done nothing to deserve a heavy inheritance of debt." Certainly, these generations do not deserve and have no need of having left in their arms a Senegal in shreds and only reassembled with great difficulty!

In effect, it appears necessary to say that after having withdrawn them for political reasons, attempting to target the moment it hoped would be favorable for its party, the "Guardian of the Constitution" will call forth Senegalese voters to elect the municipal and rural councils next November without modifying the Electoral Code, which is merely a mass of articles specially formulated to permit a more or less legal fraud.

In a 4 September 1990 communique entitled "Abdou Diouf Refuses To Revise the Electoral Code," the National Conference of Opposition Party Leaders [CONACPO] reiterated the grievances that, in the unanimous opinion of peace-loving Senegalese, impartial law practitioners, and foreign observers, have been formulated in analyzing "Senegal's Electoral Code, the most democratic in the world." In remaining deaf to these accusations, the authorities demonstrate a certain lack of awareness, and give indications of an "I don't give a damn"-ism.

Everyone, and especially Mr. Diouf, knows that, under the auspices of the current electoral code, no opposition party can carry the elections without the approval of the government, which disposes of legal means and can use inequitable and illegal practices to have its way.

The legal means are the oft-denounced provisions of the Electoral Code permitting fraud, and the inequitable and illegal practices consist of the fact that even the few correct provisions that one finds are constantly violated with impunity by the Socialist Party [PS] or are not applied except when they are in the party's favor.

It is a truism to say that the opposition does not dispose of any measures to control electoral operations, from registering on the lists of candidates to the final announcement of the results.

In the absence of a secret ballot, no electoral result in any country in the world can be presumed to be honest, or to thus represent the popular will. Our Electoral Code, however, in making voting optional, permits the PS to know which among its militants and its declared sympathizers have voted against it, because it presumes that every voter who feels the need to "hide in order to vote," votes against it. Thus, the party in power exercises a terrible influence on thousands frustrated by the absence of democracy in the very heart of their country, on cadres seeking promotion or fearing reprisal, on those voters who find their local leaders, creditor merchants, or fathers at the polling stations, fixing a stern gaze upon them.

The fact that, in the rural communities and communes of at least 5,000 people, voters are not required to identify themselves even further reinforces the possibility of minors voting under the sole control of the Socialist Party, polling stations being staffed based on the party's whim, and territorial administrations obeying it at every step.

The height of antidemocratism and injustice is reached when it involves the means of disseminating information, such as the state media. It is worth noting that propaganda is the art of directing public opinion by describing to the public the disadvantages of adhering to the adversary's plans and political practices while at the same time attracting favorable opinion to oneself. This illustrates the importance of the use of the media in an equitable fashion by all candidates for power and by those who, although not belonging to a political party for one reason or another, have ideas to put forward with a view to advancing our country. Now, even if it is shown that that is not sufficient to reverse the tide in one's favor, the authorities continue to monopolize the State media for their propaganda throughout the year, rarely giving access to their declared adversaries except to those of whom it is certain that they will say or write nothing that can damage the party. The fallacious pretext that is always wielded is the refusal to allow anyone to "discredit the institutions" or to "demoralize" this or that organization. It is evident that when comparing the weakness of these arguments to the pertinence of those of its adversaries, the party hopes for its opposition to become voiceless, and that failing, it contrives to make it mute. The authorities' attitude vis-a-vis their opposition can be summarized in that way; which explains, among other things, the former's general tendency to condition its participation in the elections in the form of candidate presentation and regulation of the candidates' free access to the State media.

The Electoral Code's current census dispositions constitute an impassable barrier for parties who have no other resources except the thin ranks of members and sympathizers, which is not the case of the party in power, which quite often happily puts at its entire disposal the resources of the state and certain extremely rich benefactors whose fortunes are undoubtedly owed to the state. At every election, everyone awaits the new version of what has come to be called the "electoral coup d'etat," that is, the published results, first at the polling station level, then at the Supreme Court level. What follows, far from being an anecdote, has been a reality seen and known by all: the PAI [African Independence Party] was once credited with zero votes at a polling station where its secretary general, Majmouh Diop, and his wife had voted!

In 1983, when the Liberty V polling station president was counting the ballots, the radio announced the results of that very station! That is to say, the authorities have given the code that was necessary to publish the desired results, regardless of the number of votes expressed by participants in the elections. Without a sure guarantee of



the authenticity of the published results, it becomes useless for the opposition to spend money and waste its time on elections lost in advance.

Under these conditions, the transfer of political power from the hands of those who now hold it to the hands of others demanding it has little chance of occurring peacefully. Could one avoid paying a very heavy price for the change in administrations, even if the country and the opposition do not wish for violent solutions to the political crisis?

Although the opposition saw no objective reason for calling off approaching elections, it is necessary to recognize that considering the circumstances currently prevailing in the country's northern and southern regions, the month of November is not appropriate to carry out a campaign.

To that effect, there are no doubt security issues. But there are, above all, certain campaign themes developed at the doors of belligerent Mauritania or understood by the

separatist faction of the Casamance, that appear to us to be of a certain delicacy. If the appeal of certain responsible politicians and other religious dignitaries had been understood, perhaps today a consensus would already have been found for those two thorny national problems that only those simple in spirit could minimize.

Is the Senegalese democratic tradition tending to be replaced by an unreasonable desire to want to save the cheese in one's mouth at all costs? Have wisdom and political realism become strangers to us? Regulation of the question of democratic organization across our society is the first sketch of a solution on which all Senegalese can base themselves for solving other subsequent problems. For a simple question of national dignity, it would be desirable for the "political class" of our country to be able to come to an agreement without external intervention, in such a way that in the future the teams able to put up the best competition can succeed to head of state, without clashing or ill will, for the benefit of a Senegal whose children will cease deserting it.

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